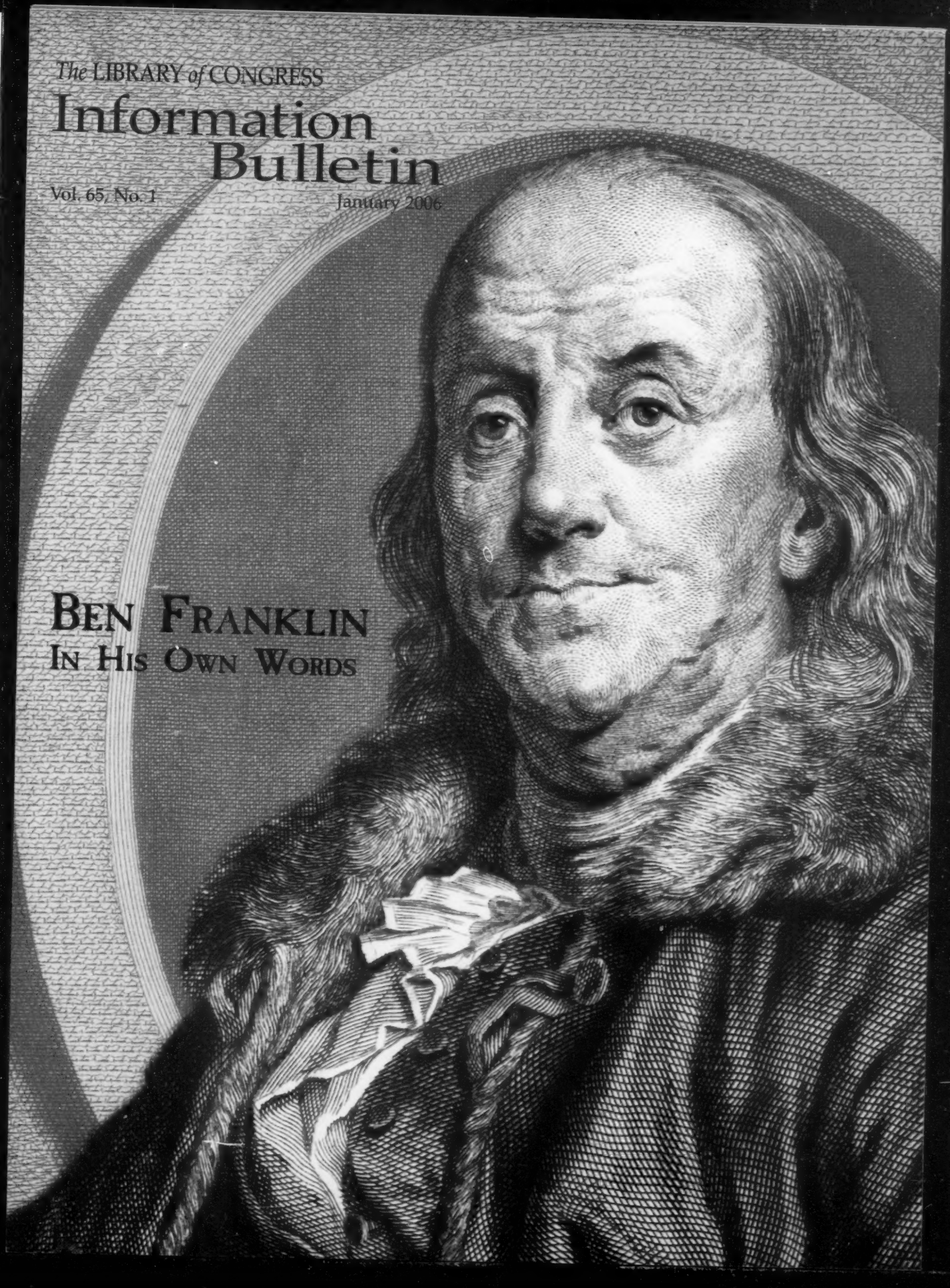
The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 65, No. 1 January 2006



BEN FRANKLIN
IN HIS OWN WORDS

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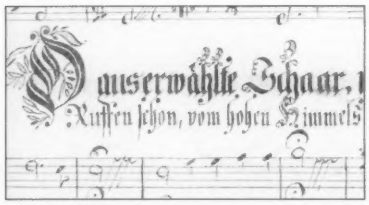
JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

3

18

28

30

On the Cover: Detail from a French engraving from 1778 by Juste Chevillet of a painted portrait of Benjamin Franklin by Joseph Duplessis.

Cover Story: A new exhibition celebrates the 300th anniversary of the birth of founding father Benjamin Franklin. 3

World Digital Library: The Librarian of Congress has proposed a worldwide effort to promote cultural understanding. 11

Web Winners: The Library's Web site has been recognized for excellence in several categories. 11

Portico Partner: The National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program has made a $3 million grant for the development of an electronic archiving service. 13

Legislative Look-and-Feel: The Library's THOMAS Web site has received a major functional upgrade. 14

Sounds of Silence: A new study shows that most historic sound recordings made before 1964 are no longer accessible. 15

Performance Palaces: A new sourcebook features the Library's extensive theater architecture collections. 16

Saving Cinema: Twenty-five films of cultural, historical or aesthetic importance have been added to the National Film Registry. Also, the Librarian of Congress has received the 2005 Hollywood Film Preservation Award. 18

Global Standards: The Library has implemented Unicode search capabilities in its integrated library system. 25

Geographic Gems: Austrian Chancellor Wolfgang Schüssel visited the Library's Geography and Map Division. 26

Journalism Giant: USA Today founder Allen Neuharth has donated his papers to the Library. 28

Living Legend: Distinguished American composer Gunther Schuller has been presented with a Living Legend award. 29

In Search of Good News: CBS television producers used the Library's newspaper collections in search of positive stories. 29

News from the Center for the Book 30

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at **www.loc.gov/today/**.

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CHARLES V. STANHOPE, Executive Editor
AUDREY FISCHER, Editor
JOHN SAYERS, Art Director
MICHAELA MCNICHOL, Designer

In His Own Words

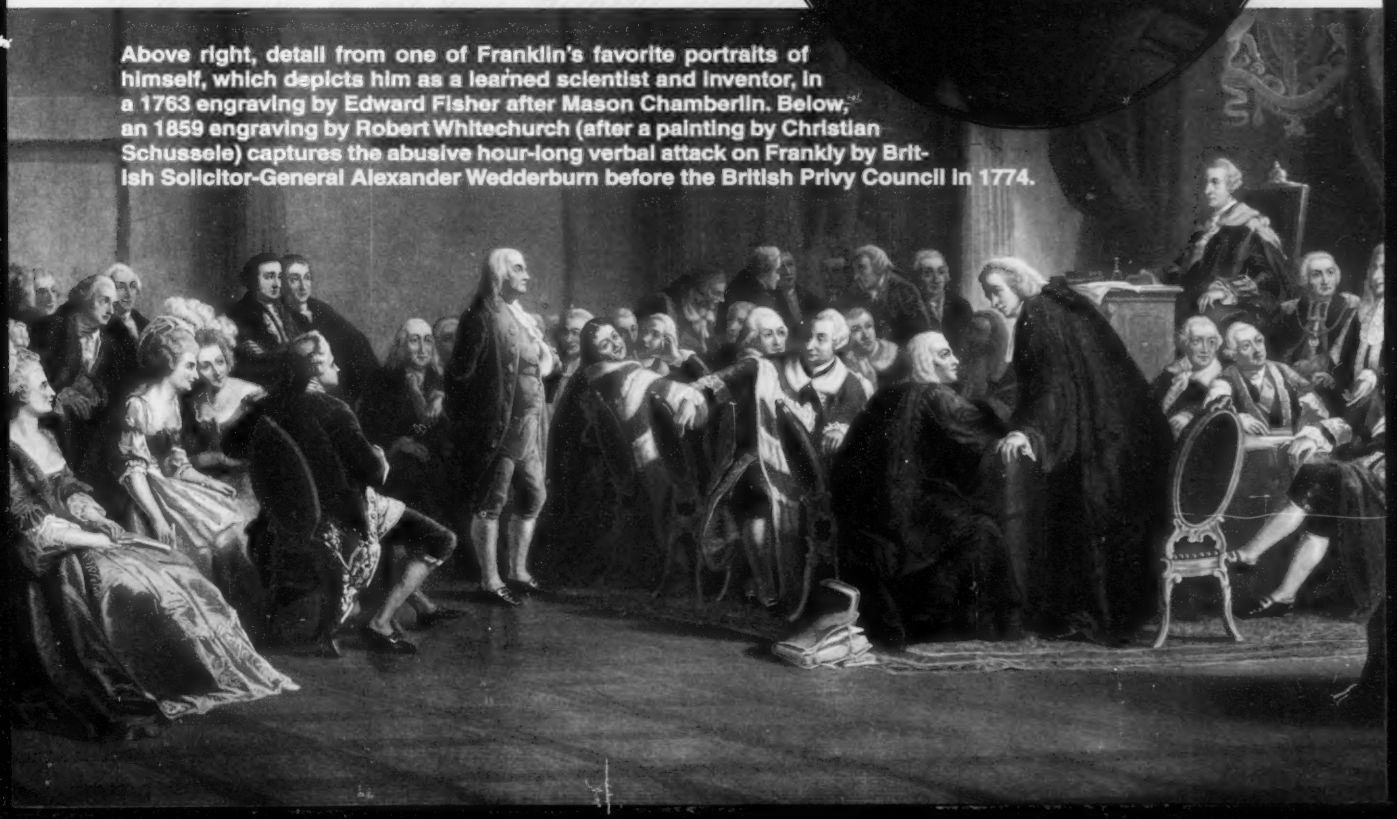
Library Exhibition Celebrates Tercentenary of Benjamin Franklin's Birth

The Library of Congress, which houses the second largest collection of Benjamin Franklin papers in the world, is celebrating the tercentenary of the statesman's birth with an exhibition titled "Benjamin Franklin: In His Own Words."

This display will occupy the central portion of the larger "American Treasures" exhibition and will be on view from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday in the Southwest Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building through June 17, 2006.

The display features more than 60 items drawn from the more than 8,000 documents in the Benjamin Franklin Collection in the Library's Manuscript Division and other Franklin manuscripts in the Thomas Jefferson and George Washington papers.

Also included in the display are books from Franklin's personal library, his own publications, newspapers, maps and other visual materials provided by the Library's Rare Book and Special Collections, Geography and Map, Music, and Prints and Photographs divisions. The exhibition will be accessible online at www.loc.gov/exhibits/.



Above right, detail from one of Franklin's favorite portraits of himself, which depicts him as a learned scientist and inventor, in a 1763 engraving by Edward Fisher after Mason Chamberlin. Below, an 1859 engraving by Robert Whitechurch (after a painting by Christian Schussele) captures the abusive hour-long verbal attack on Frankly by British Solicitor-General Alexander Wedderburn before the British Privy Council in 1774.

By GERARD GAWALT

"A penny saved is a penny earned." "Honesty is the best policy." "A small leak can sink a great ship." "Eat to live, not live to eat." "Three may keep a secret, if two of them are dead."

Benjamin Franklin's life was far more complex, creative and accomplished than can be suggested by his many clever quotations. Before Franklin's long life and multiple careers were finished, he had achieved fame as a printer, author, philanthropist, inventor, scientist, politician, diplomat and abolitionist. The Library's exhibition, "Benjamin Franklin: In His Own Words," reveals the depth and breadth of Franklin's public and professional accomplishments through important documents, letters, books, broadsides and cartoons housed in the Library's collection.

One of Franklin's first jobs upon establishing himself as an independent printer was to print Pennsylvania bills of credit, some of the first paper currency in America, including the note above from 1764. Opposite, the May 9, 1754, edition of Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette newspaper, which included the famous "Join or Die" woodcut.

Printer and Writer: "Diligence Is the Mother of Good Luck"

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston on Jan. 17, 1706. The 10th son of Josiah, a candle maker, and Abiah Folger, Franklin was educated at Boston Grammar School. He apprenticed with his father and then his half-brother, Peter, a printer in Boston. Young Franklin struck out on his own in 1723 and eventually found employment as a journeyman printer in Philadelphia. By 1730, he controlled his own printing shop, including the newspaper, The Pennsylvania Gazette, fathered a son, William, and married Deborah Read Rogers.

While working as a printer in London, Franklin published his first pamphlet at the age of 19. In "A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain" (1725), a reply to William Wollaston's "The Religion of Nature Delineated," Franklin argued that if God was infinite wisdom and goodness, vice and virtue were empty distinctions. After distributing a few copies to his friends, Franklin became disenchanted with his reasoning and destroyed all remaining copies but one, which is on display in the exhibition. Several years later, Franklin documented his own personal liturgy in a 1728 manuscript titled "Articles of Belief and Acts of Religion." Not formally printed, the manuscript was purportedly intended to be read by Franklin on Sundays, in lieu of attending formal church services.

Franklin's fame as a writer and printer rests on "Poor Richard's Almanack," which is commonly recognized for the wit and wisdom spun by Franklin under the pseudonym "Richard Saunders." But Franklin's accomplishments as a printer were far greater, albeit less known. In addition to the 1739 edition of "Poor Richard's Almanack" (which Franklin printed from 1732 to 1757), the Library's display includes Franklin's 1744 copy of Marcus Tullius Cicero's "Cato Major," or "His Discourse of Old-Age," which is generally considered to be the finest example of printing in Colonial America. This work by the Roman philosopher and statesman is the first classic work translated and printed in North America.

Soon after establishing himself as an independent printer, Franklin was awarded the "very profitable Jobb" of printing Pennsylvania bills of credit, partly because he had written and published a pamphlet on the need for paper currency in 1729. He was similarly employed by New Jersey and Delaware. Aware of the threat from counterfeiters, Franklin devised the use of mica in the paper and leaf imprints as ways to foil counterfeiters. Both of these methods can be seen in samples of currency on display in the exhibition.

Franklin's views on making money were not limited to the business of printing currency. His humorous treatise, "The Art of Making Money Plenty in Every Man's Pocket" teaches that honesty, industry and frugality are the keys to full pockets. Another work, "The Way to Wealth," which Franklin wrote and published in the 25th edition of "Poor Richard's Almanack," argues that those seeking prosperity and virtue should diligently practice frugality and industry. Translated into many languages, this piece is the most extensively reprinted of all of Franklin's writings.

> "A penny saved is a penny earned." "Three may keep a secret, if two of them are dead."
>
> — *Benjamin Franklin*

Inventor and Scientist: "The Doors of Wisdom Are Never Shut"

Franklin achieved fame as an inventor and scientist before he began his political career. His experiments in electricity – such as those performed with a kite and key – are well documented and have been depicted in many children's books. But in his day, Franklin was eminent in scientific circles. In 1753 he was awarded the Copley Medal of the Royal Society for his contributions to the knowledge of lightning and electricity. Moreover, his experiments led to the inven-

May 9, 1754. NUMB. 1324.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The SPEECH of his Excellency

WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Eſq;

To the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, in *New-England*, *March* 28. 1754.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

HAVING received in the Receſs of the Court ſome Diſpatches, which nearly concern the Welfare of the Province: I thought it neceſſary to require a general Attendance of the Members of both Houſes at this Meeting of the Aſſembly, that the Matters contain'd in them may have as full and ſpeedy a Conſideration, as the Importance of them ſeems to demand.

By Accounts ſent from *Richmond* Fort, and Declarations made before me and His Majeſty's Council, by two of the Settlers at *Frankfort*, upon the River *Kennebeck*, I am inform'd, that in the Summer before laſt a conſiderable Number of *French* fortified themſelves on a noted Carrying-Place, made Uſe of by the ſeveral *Indian* Tribes inhabiting that Part of the Country, in their Paſſage to and from *Canada*, which ſeparates the Head of the aforeſaid River from that of the River *Chaudiere*, which laſt falls into the great River St. *Lawrence*, at Four Miles and a Half above the City of *Quebeck*.

And I have received further Intelligence, that the *French* are ſettled very thick for 12 Miles on each Side of the ſaid River *Chaudiere*, at about 90 Miles Diſtance above the Mouth of it, and in the Midway between the River St. *Lawrence* and the beforementioned Carrying-Place: And the Captain of *Richmond* Fort in his Letter, dated 23d of laſt *January*, informs me, That the *Norridgewalk Indians* have declared to him, "That they had given the new *French* Settlers upon the Carrying-Place, Liberty to hunt any where in "that Country, as a Recompence for the great Service they will be "of to them, in a Time of War with the *Engliſh*, by ſupplying "them with Proviſions and Military Stores."

The ſame Officer further acquaints me, in another Letter, dated *February* the 11th, That ſeveral *Indians* of the *Aresſaguntacook*, and ſome of the *Penobſcot* Tribe, amounting, together with the *Norridgewalk Indians*, to Sixty effective Men, beſides Boys, capable of bearing Arms, were then lately arrived in the Naughbourhood of the Fort under his Command: And that they had himſelf told them on Pretence of writing a joint Letter to me, ſo they have done, yet he had Reaſon to expect from their Haughty Inſolent Behaviour, the repeated open Threats of ſome of them, and the private Warnings from others, that as ſoon as the Rivers ſhould be free from Ice, they would commit Hoſtilities againſt the *Engliſh*, upon that and neighbouring Rivers; in which they intimate, they are to be aſſiſted by a Number of *French* from *Canada*, diſguis'd like *Indians*: And in another Letter, dated the 10th of *March*, he acquaints me, that the *French* Prieſt, Miſſionary to the *Indians* of the River *Kennebeck*, appeared to him to be continually uſing Artifices to excite the *Indians* to prevent our Settlements from being extended higher up it; to ſet them at Variance with the *Engliſh*; and diſpoſe them to a War with them this Spring.

Moſt of theſe Accounts are confirm'd by the Declarations of the before-mentioned Settlers at *Frankfort*, with the additional Circumſtances, that the *French* Prieſt had been very inquiſitive after *Roman* Catholick Families in that Settlement; and uſed Endeavours to draw off ſome of the Inhabitants into the Service of the *French*; particularly for building a Chapel and a Dwelling-Houſe for himſelf upon that River, about three or four Miles above *Cuſhena*, and at the Diſtance of 24 from *Frankfort*; and been very induſtrious to perſuade them that it was within the *French* Territories: And the *Indians* have further declared, that they have been inſtigated by the Governor of *Canada* to hinder the *Engliſh* from ſettling upon any Part of the River; which is ſtrongly confirm'd by a Depoſition of Capt. *Lithgow*, made in *Auguſt* laſt.

Upon this Occaſion, *Gentlemen*, I ſent as ſoon as might be, with the Advice of His Majeſty's Council, the neceſſary Reinforcements of Men and Stores to all the Eaſtern Forts; iſſued Commiſſions for raiſing ſix Independent Companies in the Townſhips and Diſtricts next adjacent to them, with Orders for the Officers and Soldiers to hold themſelves in conſtant Readineſs to march upon any Alarm, to the Succour of any neighbouring Fort or Settlement which may be attack'd; to cut off the Enemy in their Retreat; and in caſe that they ſhould find that the *Norridgewalk Indians* have committed Hoſtilities, to break up their Villages and Settlements upon *Kennebeck*, and to kill or captivate all they can meet with of their Tribe: I likewiſe ordered an Officer, commiſſioned by me for that Purpoſe, to proceed by the firſt Opportunity to the ſuppoſ'd Place of the new *French* Settlement, in order to diſcover the Certainty and Circumſtances of it; and to require the *French* Commandant to retire and withdraw the People under his Command from that Spot, as being under His Majeſty's Dominion, and within the Limits of this Government.

And I doubt not, *Gentlemen*, from your diſtinguiſh'd Zeal for the Defence of His Majeſty's Territories, and the Protection of his Subjects within this Government upon all Occaſions, but that upon a Refuſal of the *French* to comply with that Requiſition, you will make ſufficient Proviſion for enabling me to compel them with the arm'd Force of the Province, to free it from their Incroachments.

The Concern, *Gentlemen*, which you expreſs'd in your Meſſage to me at our Meeting in *December* laſt, upon your Apprehenſions of the imminent Danger, which the Province was in, from the *French* having ſtrongly fortify'd themſelves upon the River of St. *Johns*, cloſe to our Borders, leaves me no Room to doubt of your being ſenſible of the fatal Conſequences in the general that muſt attend Incroachments, which it ſeems plain they are now puſhing into the Heart of the Province (as the General Court in a Vote paſs'd the 16th of *January*, 1749, juſtly calls the River *Kennebeck*) unleſs they are timely removed.

But it may not be improper for me to obſerve to you in particular, that it appears from an Extract which I have lately caus'd to be made of ſome original Letters taken among Father *Rale*'s Papers at breaking up the Indian Settlement at *Norridgewalk* in 1724, and which paſs'd between him, Father *Lauverjat*, Prieſt of the *Penobſcot* Tribe, and Father *La Chaſſe*, Superior of the Jeſuits at *Quebeck*, during the Indian War in the Years 1723 and 1724; That the Head of *Kennebeck* River, near which the *Indians* have declared the *French* have made a New Settlement, was the Centre of moſt of the Tribes then at War with us, and the general Rendezvous of all that came to the Eaſtern Parts: That *Narrez*, the *Iroquois* of the Falls of St. *Lewis*, the Tribe of St. *Francis* (or *Aresſaguntacook*) and the *Indians* of the *Sequoris* (as the *French* call them) of *Becancour* on the one Hand, uſed to aſſemble with the *Norridgewalks* here, from their ſeveral Settlements, and the *Penobſcots* from their River, on the other: Here they held their Conſultations, and from hence iſſued out in Parties united or ſeparate, as beſt ſuited them, againſt the *Engliſh*; hither they retired after Action, and brought their Wounded for Relief; and here, if they met with Proviſions, they ſaf'd well; if not, they ſuffer'd greatly for Want of them.

It appears further from theſe Letters, that the ſeveral *French* Miſſionaries chiefly conducted and managed this War; that they had the Care of ſupplying the *Indians* with the neceſſary Proviſions and Stores for carrying it on; were employed to make them perſevere in it, and to puſh them on to their boldeſt Enterprizes; that they tranſmitted Accounts of their Proceedings to the Government of *Canada* thro' the Hands of the Superior of the Jeſuits at *Quebeck*, thro' whom likewiſe they received *their* Directions from thence; as the Governor of *Canada* ſeems to have done *his*, upon this Occaſion, from the Court of *France*.

And I would further obſerve, that this Route affords the *French* a ſhorter Paſſage for making Deſcents from *Quebeck* upon this Province, and deſtroying the whole Province of *Maine*, with the King's Woods there, and in the Government of *New-Hampſhire*, than any other whatever from *Canada*.

Theſe Advantages, which the Poſſeſſion of this River would give the *French* over this Province, make it eaſy to account for their conſtant Endeavours ever ſince the Treaty of *Breda*, at which it was determined in the moſt ſolemn Manner, between the two Crowns, that the River *Pentagoët* or *Penobſcot*, was the Boundary between *New-England* and *Acadia* or *Nova-Scotia*, to extend the Limits by Claim upon all Occaſions (as in Fact they have done) to the Eaſtern Side of the River *Kennebeck*; tho' they never attempted, until within theſe few Years, to paſs over the River St. *Lawrence*, within the Extent of this Province.

I am ſatisfied it is needleſs for me, *Gentlemen*, to urge any Thing more to ſhew how neceſſary for the Safety of this Government it is, that we ſhould ſecure to ourſelves the Poſſeſſion of this important River againſt the Incroachments of the *French* without Delay: And I think, the preſent Situation of Affairs in that Country muſt convince you, how vain a Scheme it would now be to have your ſole Dependance for gaining this Point upon making annual Preſents to *Indians*, who appear to have enter'd into an offenſive Alliance with the *French* againſt you; and have ſhew'd evident Marks of a Diſpoſition to put the River into their Power.

How different are ſuch Proceedings from thoſe of the *French*? Whilſt we have been ſuing in vain to a few *Indians* for their Permiſſion to ſettle Lands within the undoubted Limits of this Province, and which themſelves can't deny to have been purchaſed of their Anceſtors; and have in Effect promis'd them a yearly Tribute to reſtrain them from committing Acts of Hoſtility againſt us; the *French* have marched Armies into diſtant Countries of numerous and powerful Tribes, which without any Colour of Right they have invaded; They have forbid them to make further Grants of any of their Lands to the *Engliſh*, and have built, and are ſtill building ſtrong Forts, with an avow'd Intent to drive them off from the Lands already granted to them, and to exclude them from all Commerce with thoſe *Indians*, whom they have threatened with Deſtruction, if they ſhall preſume to interfere in their Favour.

It is Time, *Gentlemen*, for you to deſiſt from having your chief Dependance upon temporary Expedients, which ſeem rather to have expoſ'd the Government to the Contempt of theſe *Indians*, than to have conciliated their Friendſhip to it; and to take Counſel in Part from the Policy of our Neighbours.

Vigorous Meaſures againſt the *French*, in caſe they ſhall refuſe to quit his Majeſty's Territories within this Government, without being compell'd to it by Force; building a ſtrong Fort near the Head of the River *Kennebeck*, above the Settlements of the *Norridgewalk Indians*, and puſhing on our Settlements upon it, in a defenſible Manner, would effectually rid the Province of the Incroachments of the Former, and either hold the Latter in a due Dependance upon us, or oblige them to abandon the River.

And further, by making ourſelves, through this Means, Maſters of the Paſs, which was the general Place of Rendezvous during the Indian Wars in 1723 and 1724, of all the Tribes engaged in it, and in their Incurſions and Retreats, we ſhould have it in our Power to curb all thoſe *Indians* for the future; and in a great Meaſure prevent them from attempting to make Depredations in our expoſed Settlements.

I muſt further obſerve to you upon this Occaſion, *Gentlemen*, how dangerous Delays to make ſuitable Preparations for removing the *French* would be.

How practicable was it at *firſt*, to have put a Stop to their Proceedings, in building their Fort at *Crown-Point*? And you can't but remember, what miſchievous Effects of the Neglect to do that in the *Beginning*, were felt by this and the Province of *New-York*, in the Ravages which they ſuffer'd from thence during the late War.

A ſhort Delay to diſlodge them from their Incroachment near the River *Kennebeck*, might give them an Opportunity of making themſelves Maſters of that River likewiſe, in the End; and in that Caſe we may expect ſoon to ſee another Fort built by them near the Mouth of it, and the *French* in Poſſeſſion of all the Sea Coaſt, between that and the River St. *Johns*.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I hope you will proceed in the Conſideration of theſe Matters with that Unanimity and Diſpatch which his Majeſty's Service and the Safety of the Province requires; And that you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*, will make the neceſſary Supplies.

Council-Chamber, *March* 28, 1754. *W. SHIRLEY.*

The SPEECH of his Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majeſty's Province of Nova Cæſarea, or New-Jerſey, and Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame, &c. to the Council and General Aſſembly of the ſaid Province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Aſſembly,

ALTHOUGH I am ſenſible it is a buſy Seſſion, yet His Majeſty's royal Orders, have made it abſolutely neceſſary to call you together at this Time; and I have directed the Secretary, to lay before you the following Letters: One from the Right Hon. the Earl of *Holderneſſe*, one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, dated *Whitehall*, *April* 28, 1753: And another from the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, dated *Whitehall*, *September* 18, 1753. The firſt Letter you will ſee, relates to any hoſtile Attempts or Incroachments that ſhould be made on the Limits of the King's Dominions. And the other reſpects an Interview that is to be held, the Middle of *June* next, with the Chiefs of the Six *Nations* at *Albany*.

I have alſo ordered to be communicated to you, three Letters from the Honourable Mr. *Dinwiddie*, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Territory and Dominion of *Virginia*; which gave you the Particulars of the Invaſion and Depredations made by a Body of *French* and *Indians*, on the King's Lands; and of the cruel Barbarities and Murders committed by them, on His good Subjects; and all done in Infraction of the Treaties of Peace, made between His *Britiſh* Majeſty and the *French* King.

I alſo ſend, with the other Letters mentioned, One from his Excellency Mr. *Shirley*, Governor of His Majeſty's Province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, in *New-England*: Another from the Honourable Mr. *De Lancy*, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Colony of *New-York*.

By theſe two Letters, you will find the unjuſt Attempts the *French* are making upon the King's Territories in *New-England*; and that they ſeem to be laying Schemes for a general Deſtruction and Ruin of the *Engliſh* Provinces on this Continent: As alſo, the great Neceſſity of our joining with the other Colonies, in ſending Commiſſioners to *Albany* in *June* next, there to conſult the moſt prudent Meaſures for holding and confirming the *Six Nations* in the *Engliſh* Intereſt. Yet, if, upon the Whole, there becomes a fixt Union among all His Majeſty's Colonies, we may reaſonably hope (with the Help of God) the Deſigns of the *French* will ſoon be rendered vain and abortive; which at preſent ſo nearly affect the Honour and Intereſt of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, as well as the future Peace and Welfare of this, and the neighbouring Provinces: I therefore earneſtly recommend to your moſt deliberate and chearful Conſideration, theſe extraordinary Proceedings; and doubt not, but you will find ſome new Thing in your Power, in Aid and Aſſiſtance with the Reſt of the *Engliſh* Colonies: I ſay, I hope you will chearfully unite with them, to ward off from yourſelves and your Poſterity, the fatal Conſequences that muſt attend the preſent unjuſtifiable Violences and Inſults of the *French* (in Conjunction with the *Indians*) And on this Occaſion it is with Pleaſure, Gentlemen, that I mention to you, the Zeal and Alacrity, with which many of our Neighbours have already exerted themſelves, for the King's Honour and Intereſt, and in Compaſſion to their Fellow-Subjects, on this uncommon Exigency. And your anſwering the King's juſt Expectations in theſe important Affairs, you may depend, will greatly recommend you to the Royal Grace and Favour.

Gentlemen,

You will, according to your wonted Care, make Inquiry into any temporary Laws that are expired, and that ought to be revived.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

As the Proviſion made in your laſt Seſſion, for the Support of the Government, expires the next Month; I ſhall not doubt your now doing what may be neceſſary for maintaining the Honour and Intereſt of the Province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Aſſembly,

I deſire you will conſider of any Thing you may think further needful to be done at this Seſſion, for His Majeſty's Service, and for the Welfare of His good People; and on your laying it before me, you may be aſſured, I ſhall heartily concur with you therein.

Elizabeth-Town, *April* 25, 1754. J. BELCHER.

Bourdeaux, Feb. 8. *Our Parliament's Arrêt of the 25th of January, was ſerved upon the Curate and the Vicars of Dax the 28th. The Curate obeyed, and the Vicars refuſed to obey the Arrêt, which ordered them to adminiſter the Sacraments to a ſick Lady. The Prior of the Carmelites, who had refuſed to perform a Funeral Service for the late M. Daillant, has alſo fled from Juſtice. The Biſhop of Dax, dreading the Conſequence of this Affair, retired to Bertiz, a little Town in his Diocſe. However, the Informations ordered by the Parliament having been made, they were received Yeſterday; and this Day all the Chambers being aſſembled the Solicitor preſented the Informations, and alſo two Petitions, one from the Relations of the late M. Daillant, and the other from the ſick Lady, demanding the Execution of the Arrêt already iſſued by the Parliament. To-morrow, 'tis expected, will produce ſome important Reſolution.*

Aix, Feb. 10. *The firſt Inſtant M. Caſſaigne, Father-in-Law of M. de St. Michel, Lieutenant Civil in the Baillywick of Marſeilles, notified to M. Dargent, who as well as M. de Mondarie is the King's Attorney-general in this Parliament, an Arrêt of the Council of State, ordering the Proſecution againſt M. de St. Michel to be ſuſpended, and the Meaſures thereto to be ſent to the Council. This Arrêt was notified by M. Caſſaigne alone, as no Officer or Tip-Staff could be prevailed upon to do it. The Attorney-general refuſed to receive it, and made a Report of the Matter to the Parliament; upon which, all the Chambers being aſſembled Yeſterday, came to the following Reſolution:*

"*That the Deliberation of the 14th of January laſt ſhall be executed; and to this End Deputies ſhall repair forthwith to the King, in order to carry him the moſt humble and moſt reſpectful Remonſtrances agreed upon in the ſaid Deliberation; and moreover to repreſent to the ſaid Lord the King, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, that his Parliament would render themſelves guilty of a Violation of the Laws of which by their Station they are the Depoſitaries, if they paid any Deference to an Arrêt that wears the reſpectable Marks of his Authority, and has all the Character ſufficient of being ſurreptitious; that the ſaid Arrêt overturns all Judicial Order, and the Rule of Subordination and Commerce, that conſtitutes the Safety of the State, &c. &c.*

"*And the ſaid Lord the King ſhall be moſt humbly intreated to provide for the Maintenance of his Parliament's Authority and Dignity, who cannot with Honour continue their Funcſions, if they do not obtain the Revocation of the ſaid Arrêt, the Return of their Attorney-general to his Funcſions, and the Execution of their Decrees againſt the Sieur St. Michel.*"

The firſt Preſident has been choſen to go himſelf at the Head of the Deputation, and has promiſed to do ſo with the King's Leave; for as he

tion of the lightening rod, which is still in use today to protect structures from the damaging effects of an electrical storm.

But Franklin's interest in science was not limited to electricity. During his trips to England, he became intrigued by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean. The exhibition contains the Franklin-Folger Chart of the Gulf Stream, printed in London in 1768. He was also fascinated by the mystery of the "Northern Lights," which he observed on his voyages across the North Atlantic to England. On display is a manuscript titled "Suppositions and Conjectures on the Aurora Borealis" (1778), in which he posits that the shifting lights are a result of a concentration of electrical charges in the polar regions, which are intensified by the snow and other precipitation.

Several of Franklin's other inventions and "improvements" are also represented in the Library's display, including "An Account of the New Invented Pennsylvanian Fire-Places" (Franklin stove) and his sketch of bifocal glasses, which appeared in a 1785 letter to his friend George Whatley. "I understand the French better by the help of my Spectacles," wrote Franklin, who explained that he finds the bifocal glasses particularly useful at dinner in France, where he could see the food he was eating and interpret the facial expressions of those seated at the table.

Franklin's experiments with drinking glasses led him to make improvements on Richard Puckeridge's musical glasses or "armonica." By fitting a series of graduated glass discs on a spindle laid horizontally in a case and revolving the spindle by a foot treadle, Franklin could create bell-like tones by touching his wet fingers to the revolving glasses. Franklin's armonica became popular in Europe, with Mozart and Beethoven composing music for it.

The Benjamin Franklin Papers in the Library of Congress

The material on display in the Benjamin Franklin exhibition is drawn from the Library's various collections in the Manuscript, Prints and Photographs, Rare Book and Special Collections, Music, and Geography and Map divisions. However, the Library's largest assemblage of Franklin materials is housed in the Benjamin Franklin Papers in the Manuscript Division. This collection of nearly 8,000 letters, journals, letter books and documents is the second largest collection of Franklin Papers in the nation (after the American Philosophical Society).

The Library acquired the Benjamin Franklin Papers in 1903 through transfer from the U.S. Department of State—but not before the collection had made two transatlantic voyages. The bulk of the collection was first brought to London by Benjamin Franklin's grandson William Temple Franklin, who had plans to profit from the publication of his grandfather's papers. Most of the collection consists of journals, records, articles, letters and other materials, which William Temple Franklin thought would be valuable for publication. However, after the collection was brought to London, Henry Stevens, an American book dealer, acquired it and subsequently sold the collection to the U.S. government in 1882. Stevens had acquired the collection from H.A. Pulsford, who had received it from William Temple Franklin's widow.

Benjamin Franklin's personal library was sold after his death. Some annotated books from the Franklin library were purchased by Thomas Jefferson and came to the Library of Congress when it acquired Jefferson's library in 1815 to replace its own collection that had been largely destroyed by the British army in 1814.

Since the initial acquisition of the collection, the Library has acquired a variety of Franklin papers and documents by gift and purchase. A major addition of Franklin material to the Library of Congress came in 1999 when the Library obtained the Marian Carson Collection. In it was a small trove of Franklin imprints and documents, including many fine examples of currency designed and printed by Franklin, autograph manuscripts and a copy of Franklin's famous self-styled epitaph. The Library has also acquired many books, broadsides and newspapers printed by Franklin.

The Library's Franklin collection is too extensive to display in its entirety. However, the complete collection is available on microfilm and it is hoped that it will one day join the papers of fellow founders, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison on the Library's American Memory Web site at **http://memory.loc.gov.**

Diplomat and Statesman: "Where Liberty Is, There Is My Country"

Franklin's career as a diplomat and statesman began in 1757 when he went to London as an agent of the Pennsylvania Assembly and became an absentee deputy British postmaster for North America. There he remained, except for a brief return to Philadelphia, until the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, serving as an American provincial agent and pursuing his interests as an inventor, scientist and author. It was in London that Franklin made his transition from supporter of a royal takeover of the Pennsylvania proprietorship to

CHRONOLOGY

1706
Franklin born in Boston, Jan. 17

1718

Apprenticed to brother James, a printer

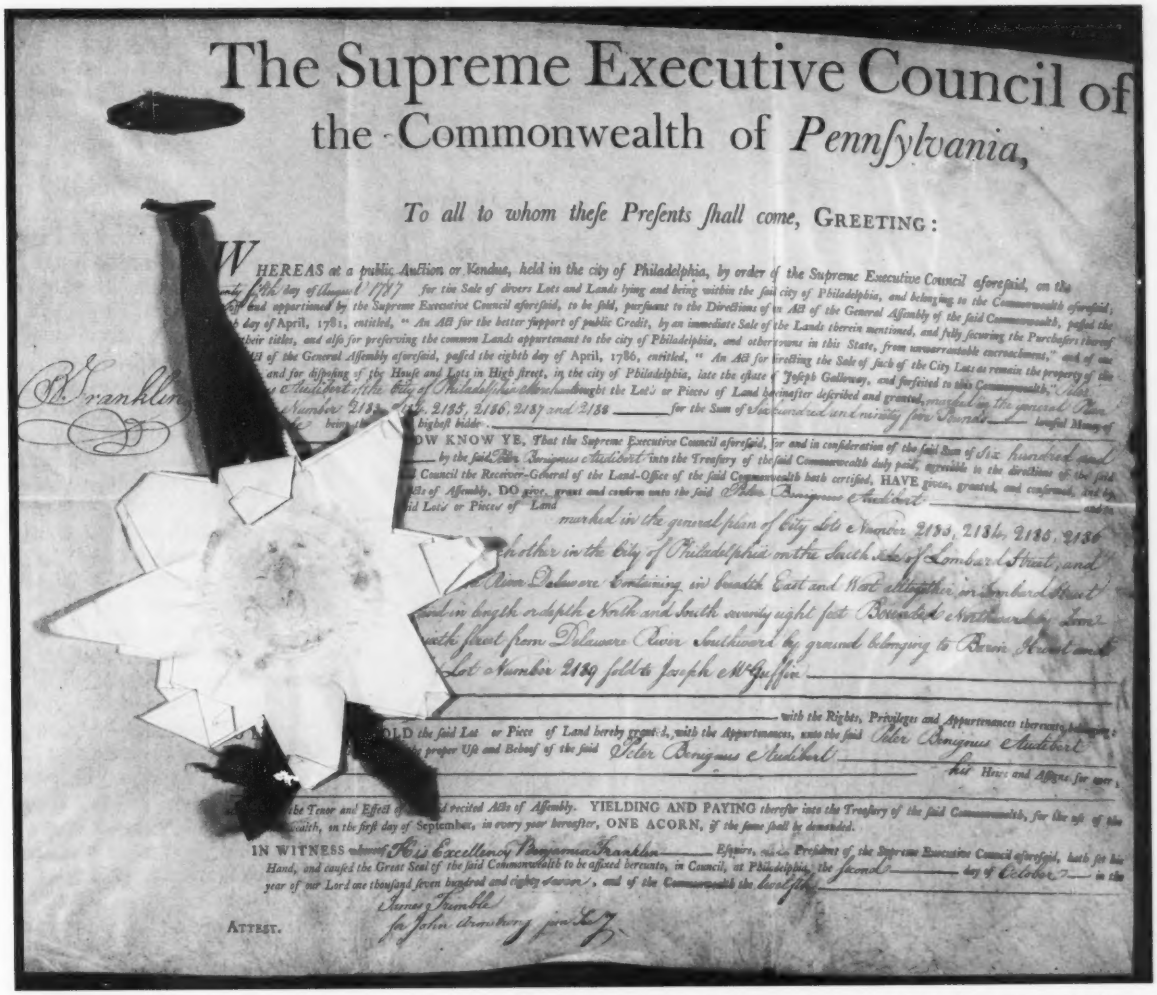
1723
Leaves Boston and travels to Philadelphia

1727
Forms self-help group, the Junto, or Leather Apron Club

1729
Acquires Philadelphia newspaper, Pennsylvania Gazette; son William born

1730
Marries Deborah Read Rogers

1731
Founds Library Company of Philadelphia, first subscription library


The Supreme Executive Council of
the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,
To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, GREETING:
WHEREAS at a public Auction or Vendue, held in the city of Philadelphia, by order of the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, on the
for the Sale of divers Lots and Lands lying and being within the ſaid city of Philadelphia, and belonging to the Commonwealth aforeſaid;
appointed by the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, to be ſold, purſuant to the Directions of an Act of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Commonwealth, paſſed the
day of April, 1781, entitled, "An Act for the better ſupport of public Credit, by an immediate Sale of the Lands therein mentioned, and fully ſecuring the Purchaſers thereof
their titles, and alſo for preſerving the common Lands appurtenant to the city of Philadelphia, and other towns in this State, from unwarrantable encroachments," and of an
Act of the General Aſſembly aforeſaid, paſſed the eighth day of April, 1786, entitled, "An Act for veſting the Sale of ſuch of the City Lots as remain the property of the
and for diſpoſing of the Houſe and Lots in High ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, late the eſtate of Joſeph Galloway, and forfeited to the Commonwealth," and
Auditors of the City of Philadelphia aforeſaid bought the Lots or Pieces of Land hereinafter deſcribed and granted, marked on the general Plan
Number 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187 and 2188 for the Sum of Six hundred and ninety four Pounds lawful Money of
being the higheſt bidder
NOW KNOW YE, That the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, for and in conſideration of the ſaid Sum of Six hundred and
by the ſaid Peter Benignus Audibert into the Treaſury of the ſaid Commonwealth duly paid, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid
Council the Receiver-General of the Land-Office of the ſaid Commonwealth hath certified, HAVE given, granted, and confirmed, and by
Acts of Aſſembly, DO give, grant and confirm unto the ſaid Peter Benignus Audibert
ſaid Lots or Pieces of Land
marked in the general plan of City Lots Number 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186
together in the City of Philadelphia on the South ſide of Lombard Street, and
River Delaware containing in breadth East and West altogether in Lombard Street
and in length or depth North and South ſeventy eight feet Bounded Northwardly
with ſaid ſtreet from Delaware River Southward by ground belonging to Baron Steuben and
Lot Number 2189 ſold to Joſeph M'Guffin
with the Rights, Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto belonging;
HOLD the ſaid Lot or Piece of Land hereby granted, with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid Peter Benignus Audibert
his proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid
his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever,
the Tenor and Effect of the ſaid recited Acts of Aſſembly. YIELDING AND PAYING therefor into the Treaſury of the ſaid Commonwealth, for the uſe of the
Commonwealth, on the firſt day of September, in every year hereafter, ONE ACORN, if the ſame ſhall be demanded.
IN WITNESS whereof His Excellency Benjamin Franklin Eſquire, the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, hath ſet his
Hand, and cauſed the Great Seal of the ſaid Commonwealth to be affixed hereunto, in Council, at Philadelphia, the ſecond day of October in the
year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, and of the Commonwealth the twelfth.
James Trimble
for John Armſtrong jun. Regr.
ATTEST.

Among Franklin's notable titles was "President of Pennsylvania," whose duties included ceremonial functions and signing land grants as in this 1787 bill of sale.

an American revolutionary.

Prior to the outbreak of the French and Indian War, Franklin hoped to persuade the American Colonies to unite their governments to protect themselves from the French and their Native American allies, but he thought this unification would come within the British Empire. On display is a woodcut, which Franklin designed and printed in The Pennsylvania Gazette, depicting America as a divided snake, with the slogan "Join or Die."

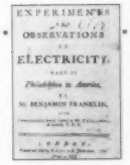
Franklin also initially supported the Stamp Act of 1765, by which Parliament levied a new tax on British Colonies. However, he became an opponent of the legislation when he learned of fervent Colonial opposition. Franklin's transition can also be seen in the multiple annotations he made on a British pamphlet titled "Reflections Moral and Political on Great Britain and Her Colonies," which supports taxation of the

1732
Publishes first issue of "Poor Richard's Almanack"

1737
Appointed British postmaster of Philadelphia

1743
Daughter Sarah is born

1744
Begins marketing Franklin fireplace or "stove"

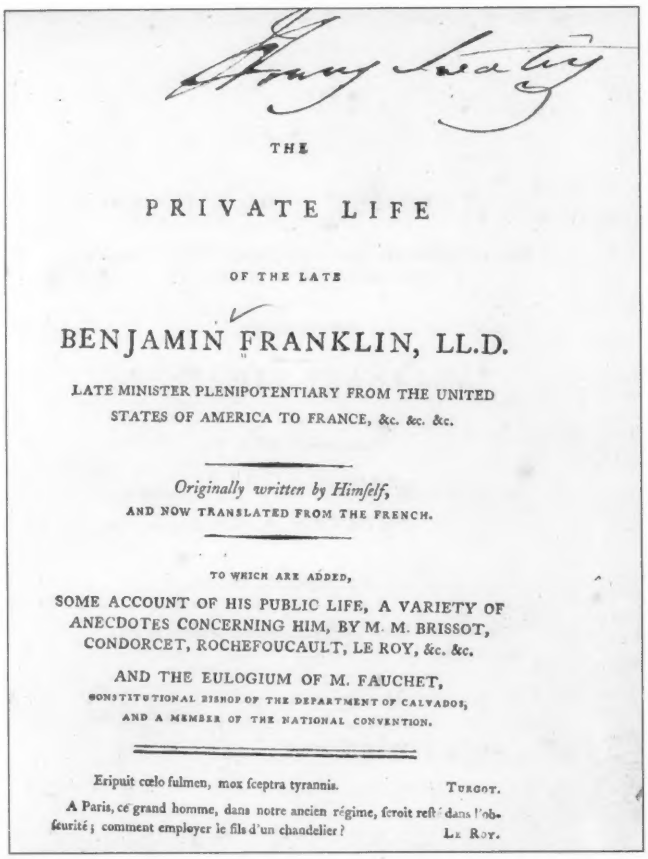


1745
Begins electrical experiments

1748
Establishes partnership with David Hall; and begins experimenting with lightening

Colonies. In the margins of the pamphlet, Franklin carries on a heated debate with the author, Matthew Wheelock, quarreling with his ignorance of American life and arguing that Parliament has no right to tax the Colonies. After Franklin's death, Thomas Jefferson acquired this among several volumes from Franklin's library and was especially pleased to receive these "precious reliques of Doctor Franklin," which he valued "not only [for] the intrinsic value whatever came from him, but [also because] of "my particular affection for him."

As tensions mounted between the American Colonies and England, Franklin was branded a "true incendiary" and the "prime conductor" in the agitation against the British government. These accusations were largely due to a belief that Franklin leaked the inflammatory letters of Massachusetts Gov. Thomas Hutchinson (1711-1780), filled with advice on how to subdue the colonists by restricting their liberties. His defense, "Tract Relative to the Affair of Hutchinson's Letters," is on display in the Library's exhibition, along with the 1774 petition for a redress of grievances to the King of Great Britain. signed by 51members of the Continental Congress.



THE

PRIVATE LIFE

OF THE LATE

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, LL.D.

LATE MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO FRANCE, &c. &c. &c.

Originally written by Himself,
AND NOW TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS PUBLIC LIFE, A VARIETY OF ANECDOTES CONCERNING HIM, BY M. M. BRISSOT, CONDORCET, ROCHEFOUCAULT, LE ROY, &c. &c.

AND THE EULOGIUM OF M. FAUCHET,
CONSTITUTIONAL BISHOP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CALVADOS, AND A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Eripuit cœlo fulmen, mox sceptra tyrannis. TURGOT.

A Paris, ce grand homme, dans notre ancien régime, feroit resté dans l'obscurité; comment employer le fils d'un chandelier? LE ROY.

Franklin was 65 when he wrote the first part of his autobiography that focused on his early life to 1730. During the 1780s, he added three briefer parts that advanced his story to his 50th year (1756) and revised the first part. In the summer of 1790, shortly after his death, extracts of Franklin's memoirs appeared in two Philadelphia magazines, but the first book-length edition, based on a French translation, was published in 1791. The first English edition, pictured here, was published in London in 1793.

When Franklin returned to Pennsylvania in 1775, he was under suspicion on both sides of the Atlantic. American radicals doubted Franklin's commitment to revolution. Franklin countered their skepticism by carefully orchestrating a circulation of letters, such as his July 5, 1775, letter to his old friend and member of Parliament, William Strahan (1715-1785), in which he declared. "You are now my enemy, and I am yours." Franklin never actually sent the letter to Strahan, but circulated it among friends in Philadelphia before returning it to his personal papers.

Franklin later served as a delegate to the Continental Congress, where he helped draft the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation and created a seal for the United States with the motto "Rebellion Against Tyrants Is Obedience to God."

Because of his international experience, Franklin was chosen by the Continental Congress as one of its first ministers to France. Franklin reached his peak of fame in Paris, becoming the focal point for a cultural phenomenon among the French intellectual elite that can only be described as "Franklin-mania." When not attending social functions or witnessing the world's first balloon flights, Franklin busied himself raising money for the American cause, securing an alliance with the French government in 1778, sending French officers, such as the Marquis de Lafayette, to fight in America and ultimately negotiating the 1783 Treaty of Paris with Great Britain, which ended the American Revolutionary War and secured for the United States a vast ter-

CHRONOLOGY

1750 Academy of Philadelphia, later the University of Pennsylvania, opens its doors with Franklin's help

1751 Elected to Pennsylvania Assembly

1752 Pennsylvania Hospital opens with Franklin's support; Franklin erects first lightning rods

1753 Appointed deputy British postmaster of North America

1754 Prepares Albany Plan of Union for American provinces

1757 Goes to London as agent of the Pennsylvania Assembly

1762 Returns to Philadelphia

1763 French and Indian War ends excluding French from North America

ritory between the Atlantic Coast and the Mississippi River. A letter book copy of the Treaty of Paris is on display in the exhibition.

Franklin returned to the United States in 1785 to a hero's welcome and was promptly elected president of Pennsylvania, a lucrative but largely ceremonial position. Despite having brought two slaves to England in 1757, Franklin worked strenuously for the abolition of slavery later in his life and became president of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. On display is a letter to Anthony Benezet, a Philadelphia abolitionist, in which Franklin appeals for public support of a humanitarian plan to not only emancipate slaves, but to educate free blacks and their children and to facilitate their progress toward good citizenship.

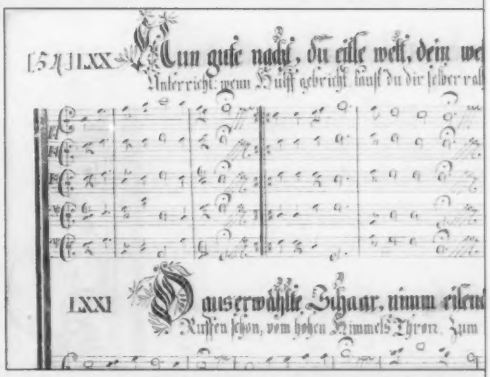
Franklin, who supported a strong central government, eagerly served in the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787. He spoke out in favor of proportional representation (illustrated in his draft speech of June 11, 1787), an issue that was heatedly debated among the convention's delegates. As the eldest delegate at the convention, Franklin acted on several occasions to restore harmony. In a letter dated Oct. 14, 1787, Franklin enclosed a copy of the new federal constitution and sent it to Thomas Jefferson, then American minister to France. At the conclusion of the struggle to form a new government, Franklin wrote to George Washington on Sept. 16, 1789, rejoicing that suffering through two years of "excruciating Pain" had enabled him to enjoy "the growing Strength of our New Government" under the administration of President Washington.

Epitaph: "One Day Is Worth Two Tomorrows"

Death came slowly and painfully to Franklin as he suffered through gout, kidney failure and the general deterioration of old age. A year before his death, Franklin was still at work on his

The Musical Franklin

By RAYMOND WHITE

Benjamin Franklin was an amateur musician with wide-ranging musical interests. He played the harp and the guitar, and he perfected an instrument called the "armonica" — the design for which appears in the Library's Franklin exhibition. Sometimes known as the "glass harmonica," it achieved limited popularity in America, but attracted far more attention in Europe, where composers such as Mozart wrote music for the glass instrument.

Franklin once owned a copy of a 1746 manuscript volume of hymns titled "Die bittre Gute, oder Das Gesäng der einsamen Turtel-Taube" (detail above), also known as the Ephrata Community Songbook.

The Heineman Foundation Collection in the Library's Music Division includes a letter from Franklin to Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791), an American statesman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and generally regarded as the first native-born American composer of a secular song. Writing from London on Aug. 15, 1765, Franklin inquires about Hopkinson's recent performance on the newly-invented armonica: "Did it answer Expectation, so as to please; or was it drowned by the other instruments[?]"

The Music Division also holds an extremely rare imprint of "L'Armonica: Lettera di Beniamino Franklin al padre Giambatista Beccaria…" (Turin: Stamperia Reale, 1769). One of only four copies known to exist, this pamphlet transcribes Franklin's letters to Father Beccaria, Italian philosopher and scientist, in which he describes the armonica in detail.

Included in the Library's exhibition is a manuscript volume of hymns titled "Die bittre Gute, oder Das Gesäng der einsamen Turtel-Taube" ("The Bitter Good, or The Song of the Lonesome Turtledove"), produced by the German Seventh Day Baptists at the Ephrata Cloister in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1746. Once owned by Franklin, the volume contains a facsimile copy of the manuscript of a string "Quartetto" attributed to "Sig[no]re Benjamin Francklin." The piece is notable because of its unusual instrumentation—three violins and cello, as opposed to the traditional violins-viola-cello ensemble. Musical historians disagree as to whether the attribution to Franklin is accurate.

Raymond White is a senior music specialist in the Library's Music Division.

1764 — Goes to London with petition for Royal Government for Pennsylvania

1766 — Supports repeal of Stamp Act before the British House of Commons

1770 — Boston Massacre occurs

1772 — Sends inflammatory letters of Governor Thomas Hutchinson to Massachusetts

Boston Tea Party intensifies American fervor 1773

Denounced by British government and dismissed from post office; Deborah Read Franklin dies 1774

1775 — Returns to Philadelphia; elected delegate to Second Continental Congress; drafts Articles of Confederation for the United States

Franklin, always an advocate of science and invention, published this early map of the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean in 1786.

benevolent causes, such as the education of the youth and citizens of Philadelphia. In a 1789 essay titled "Observations Relative to the Intentions of the Original Founders of the Academy of Philadelphia," he discussed his efforts to found a public subscription library and the establishment of the Philadelphia Academy (later the University of Pennsylvania). When he died, Franklin left substantial bequests to fund public education in Philadelphia and Boston. The remaining funds, totaling more than $7 million, were distributed to schools and scholarship funds as recently as the 1990s.

Franklin died on April 17, 1790, just one month before Rhode Island became the last state to ratify the Constitution. After his death, Franklin was honored by members of the U.S. House of Representatives, who wore black crepe for a month. The U.S. Senate declined to follow suit, many of its members believing that Franklin was too closely allied with France. However, Franklin was publicly eulogized by many, such as the Rev. William Smith, whose words of praise quoted Thomas Jefferson, then secretary of state. Jefferson wrote that there was "more respect and veneration attached to the character of Doctor Franklin in France than to that of any other person in the same country." James Madison, who, at the time of Franklin's death was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Virginia, noted, "I never passed half an hour in his company without hearing some observations or anecdote worth remembering."

But perhaps the best summation of his life came from Franklin himself. In 1728, at the age of 22, Franklin penned his own epitaph:

"The Body of B. Franklin, Printer; like the Cover of an old Book, Its Contents torn out, And stript of its Lettering and Gilding, Lies here, Food for Worms. But the Work shall not be wholly lost; For it will, as he believ'd, appear once more, In a new & more perfect Edition." ◆

Gerard Gawalt is a historian in the Library's Manuscript Division and curator of the Library's Benjamin Franklin exhibition.

CHRONOLOGY

1776
Travels to Canada to to further the revolution; meets with British commanders; helps write Declaration of Independence; sails to France as United States minister

1777
Negotiates aid from France

1778
Signs treaties of alliance and friendship with France

1782
Helps negotiate Treaty of Paris (signed in 1783) with Great Britain to end American Revolution

1785
Returns to Philadelphia; chosen president of Pennsylvania

1787
Serves as delegate to Federal Constitutional Convention

1790
Petitions Congress for end to slavery; dies April 17

Promoting Transcultural Understanding

Librarian Proposes World Digital Library

By GAIL FINEBERG

Librarian of Congress, James H. Billington, has proposed the cooperative building of a World Digital Library for the purpose of bringing people closer together "by celebrating the depth and uniqueness of different cultures in a single global undertaking."

In an op-ed piece published by The Washington Post on Nov. 22, he said, "Such a project would be created primarily with and by the people of the respective regions. But because the Internet is by definition international, and because cultural materials have a special human appeal that transcends politics, there is enormous potential for increasing transcultural understanding."

On that same day, Billington and Sergey Brin, co-founder of Google Inc., announced that Google, with a contribution of $3 million, had agreed to become the first company in a public-private partnership to support this effort.

"We are grateful for Google's contribution to this important initiative," the Librarian said, "and we will seek other philanthropic contributors to assist in this important effort to harness technology to bring scattered primary materials of the varied cultures into consolidated Web sites for each culture."

Brin said, "Google supports the World Digital Library because we share a common mission of making the world's information universally accessible and useful. To create a global digital library is a historic opportunity, and we want to help the Library of Congress in this effort."

Billington introduced the concept of a World Digital Library in a speech he gave before the newly established U.S. National Commission for UNESCO on June 6, 2005, at Georgetown University. The full text is available at **www.loc.gov/about/welcome/speeches/.**

"Working with UNESCO, we want to encourage other countries to make use of our experiences in developing their own digitization projects. I believe that we have both an opportunity and an obligation as a nation to form a public-private partnership to use the new technology of the Internet to help celebrate the creative cultural variety of the world with which we are increasingly and inextricably interinvolved," Billington said in his speech.

He proposed that public research institutions and libraries work with private donors to begin digitizing significant primary cultural materials archived in institutions across the globe. Billington said that the World Digital Library would bring together online "rare and unique cultural materials held in U.S. and Western repositories with those of other great cultures such as those that lie beyond Europe and involve more than 1 billion people: Chinese East Asia, Indian South Asia and the worlds of Islam stretching from Indonesia through Central and West Asia to Africa."

In his speech, Billington noted the Library's experience in building digital libraries, including the Global Gateway projects launched in 2000. As a world resource with more than 60 percent of its print holdings in languages other than English, the Library created the Global Gateway Web site (**http://international.loc.gov/intldl/find/digital_collabora-**

continued on page 12

Best of the Web

Library Wins Award from Web Marketing Association

The Library of Congress Web site at **www.loc.gov** has received an Outstanding Web Site Award from the Web Marketing Association. The award recognizes excellence in Web site development in a number of categories.

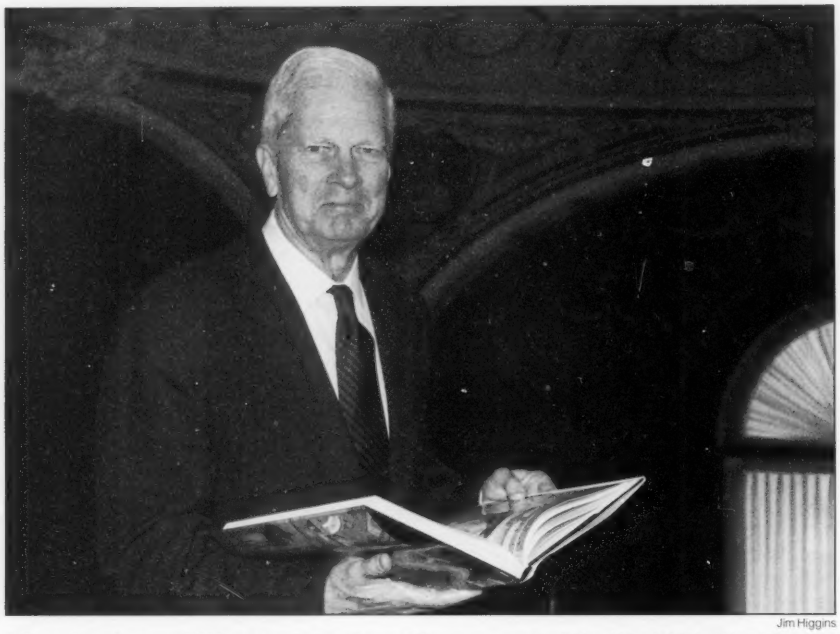
"The Library of Congress Web site is our major outreach initiative, and I am pleased that the efforts of the hundreds of Library staff who contribute to our site have been recognized," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "We will continue to uphold the highest standards for the content and design of our award-winning site."

Award entries are judged against a standard of excellence and then against other entries in the category. A minimum score must be achieved to qualify for an award. Entries are judged on the following seven criteria: design, innovation, content, technology, interactivity, copywriting and ease of use.

The competition's judges represent the various relevant disciplines and are distinguished experts in their fields. Judges include members of the media, advertising executives, site designers, content providers and Webmasters.

The Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov** offers several specialized sites, including:

- American Memory, which presents more than 10 million multimedia items from the collections of the Library and its partners,
- America's Library, a site for kids and families,
- Global Gateway, a site of international collections from the Library and around the world,
- Exhibitions, featuring virtual tours of major Library exhibitions,
- THOMAS, a site dedicated to the workings of the U.S. Congress,
- The Wise Guide, a monthly magazine, and
- Library of Congress Online Catalogs, which provides access to catalog records for the multimedia collections. ◆



Jim Higgins

Librarian James Billington introduced the concept of the World Digitial Library on Nov. 22.

torical value from the Library of Congress' Law Library.

To lay the groundwork for the World Digital Library, the Library will develop a plan for identifying technology issues related to digitization and organization of World Digital Library collections. These might include presentation, maintenance and standards that support both access and preservation. The plan will also identify resources, such as equipment, staffing and funding, required to digitize and launch an online presentation of a worldwide collection.

The plan would be made available to libraries, content owners and their supporters. This initiative will complement the large-scale national project that Congress has directed the Library to lead: the formation of a network of institutional partners to build a digital preservation architecture for collecting, preserving and making accessible important material available only in digital form. (For more information about this national program, go to **www.digitalpreservation.gov**.)

Like the materials in American Memory, those in the World Digital Library will either be in the public domain or made available with special permission.

Speaking to the UNESCO commission, Billington noted that new communications technologies have not always had peaceful uses. He said the invention of movable type had "fanned religious wars" in the 16th century; telegraphy, photography and power-driven presses had "fulminated nationalistic passions and world wars in the 20th century"; and the Internet and global communications have linked transnational terrorist organizations.

"Whenever new technology suddenly brings different peoples closer together and makes them aware of certain commonalities, it seems simultaneously to create a compensatory psychological need for the different peoples to define — and even assert aggressively — what is unique and distinctive about their own historic cultures," the Librarian said.

However, he added, a global digital library containing primary documents of cultures holds out the promise of bringing people closer together as their knowledge and understanding of one another increases.

"Libraries are inherently islands of freedom and antidotes to fanaticism. They are temples of pluralism where books that contradict one another stand peacefully side by side on the shelves, just as intellectual antagonists work peacefully next to each other in reading rooms," Billington said. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

Digital

continued from page 11

tions.html) to present international collections of the Library and materials from repositories in Russia, Spain, Brazil, the Netherlands and France. The bilingual, multimedia presentations in Global Gateways concentrate on the historical intersections and parallels between the United States and the site's contributing nations.

Billington said a recent agreement between the Library and the National Library of Egypt "opens up the prospect of moving toward a more ambitious and inclusive World Digital Library that would seek to create for other cultures, languages and nations the documentary record of their distinctive cultural achievements and aspirations."

He traced the beginning of the National Digital Library Program to 1994, when the American Memory Web site was initiated to offer many of the nation's historical treasures online. Today, more than 10 million unique materials from the Library and those of its partners are available free of charge in the American Memory Web site (**www.loc.gov/memory**).

The content of the World Digital Library, like that of American Memory, will be primarily one-of-a-kind materials, including manuscript and multimedia materials of the particular culture.

The Library's experience with large-scale digitization projects includes a number of scanning pilots with a variety of vendors, including Google. The Library and Google recently completed a yearlong cooperative digitization of about 5,000 books in the public domain. The pilot developed procedures for handling and tracking fragile material as well as developing specifications for high-quality scanned images. Google will continue its scanning efforts by digitizing works of his-

NDIIPP Supports Portico

Nonprofit Electronic Archiving Service Receives Award

The Library of Congress' National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP) announced that it has made a $3 million grant award for the development of Portico, a nonprofit electronic archiving service being developed by Ithaka. Ithaka is a nonprofit organization with offices in New York City and Princeton, N.J., which provides a range of services to assist in the creation and development of promising new projects, that benefit higher education.

This award from the Library will be used to support Portico's development of the archives' technical infrastructure and an economically sustainable business model for a continuing archiving service for scholarly resources published in electronic form, beginning with electronic scholarly journals. The Library award will be matched dollar-for-dollar by Ithaka, which has also received funding for Portico from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and JSTOR, whose broad mission is to help the scholarly community take advantage of advances in information technology and whose activities include responsibility for digitizing, preserving and providing access to an extensive archives of research literature.

The award advances two fundamental goals of the Library's massive digital preservation program, which was mandated by Congress: to develop a technical infrastructure to support long-term preservation of digital content and to foster the development of new business models for digital preservation services.

"The Library of Congress is pleased to support this important infrastructure initiative for libraries and publishers," said Associate Librarian for Strategic Initiatives Laura E. Campbell, who is leading NDIIPP for the Library of Congress. "As scholarly materials are increasingly being created in digital form, it becomes ever more critical to foster the development of multiple technological and economic solutions to meet the challenges of digital preservation. Portico's efforts are an important step in exploring new strategies for ensuring that content will be preserved for future generations."

"Preservation of electronic resources will require significant levels of collaboration among many constituents in our community," said Eileen Fenton, executive director of Portico, "but it is work that is absolutely essential to the long-term health of the academic enterprise. I am pleased that the Library of Congress recognizes the importance of the problem and is looking to Portico to play a key role in contributing to the solution. Portico is singularly focused on developing the technological infrastructure and economic framework necessary to sustain its important archiving service for the very long term. A collaborative relationship with the Library of Congress is a valuable component of that effort, and we look forward to working with the Library in the years ahead."

For more than a decade, scholarly publishers have been creating electronic journals in response to demands from libraries and scholars for innovative information resources. Even as electronic journals and other electronic resources have become a significant part of the scholarly record upon which future students and researchers must rely, it has remained unclear precisely how these resources will be preserved for the long term. Portico is developing a new community-based approach to solving the problem of preserving these important electronic scholarly resources.

Portico's program mission is to preserve scholarly literature published in electronic form and to ensure that these materials remain accessible to future generations of scholars, researchers and students (**www.portico.org**). Portico was launched by JSTOR (**www.jstor.org**) and is currently being developed with support from JSTOR and Ithaka, a nonprofit organization that incubates promising new projects benefiting higher education (**www.ithaka.org**). Additional support for Portico is provided by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (**www.mellon.org**). ◆

National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program

In December 2000 Congress authorized the Library of Congress to develop and execute a congressionally approved plan for a National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program. A $99.8 million congressional appropriation was made to establish the program. According to Conference Report (H. Rept. 106-1033), "The overall plan should set forth a strategy for the Library of Congress, in collaboration with other federal and nonfederal entities, to identify a national network of libraries and other organizations with responsibilities for collecting digital materials that will provide access to and maintain those materials. ... In addition to developing this strategy, the plan shall set forth, in concert with the Copyright Office, the policies, protocols and strategies for the long-term preservation of such materials, including the technological infrastructure required at the Library of Congress." The goal is to build a network of committed partners working through preservation architecture with defined roles and responsibilities.

The complete text of the "Plan for the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program" is available at **www.digitalpreservation.gov.** This includes an explanation of how the plan was developed, who the Library worked with to develop the plan and the key components of the digital preservation infrastructure. Congress approved the plan in December 2002. ◆

A Facelift for THOMAS

Legislative Web Site Offers Easier Navigation, Access

Easier navigation and a new visually appealing home page are in store for visitors to THOMAS, the Library's Web site (**thomas.loc.gov**) that provides instant access to congressional information.

From the home page, searchers can browse the full text of a bill by word, phrase or number, or they can browse by sponsor. Users can learn what actions the House and Senate took yesterday in committees and on the floor of both houses, and how legislators voted in roll call votes. They can read resolutions, committee reports and the Congressional Record, and they can follow congressional actions on presidential nominations.

"The success of the Library of Congress' THOMAS Web site owes much to the vision of its founders – the leadership of the U.S. Congress," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "We look forward to continuing to make this Web site a vital resource for all Americans who want the latest information on the workings of the national legislature."

Released for use on Friday, Nov. 18., the updated THOMAS site includes these features:

• A revised home page that increases visual appeal. This new interface has the look and feel of several others that have recently been upgraded, such as the overall Library of Congress Web site home page, at **www.loc.gov**, and American Memory, the multimedia Web site that presents more than 10 million items of American history and culture. The revised look incorporates such persistent features as consistent headers and footers, as well as "breadcrumbs" that help users easily determine the path that leads from the home page to a page they are viewing.

• A menu on the left side of the home page that offers quick access to major sections of the site. This menu provides direct links to "Bills, Resolutions," "Congressional Record," "Government Resources" and information "For Teachers," among others. The new "For Teachers" link takes educators to lesson plans, classroom activities and primary sources that have been designed and chosen by the Library's educational specialists. These resources are age-appropriate and have been tested and used by teachers across the country.

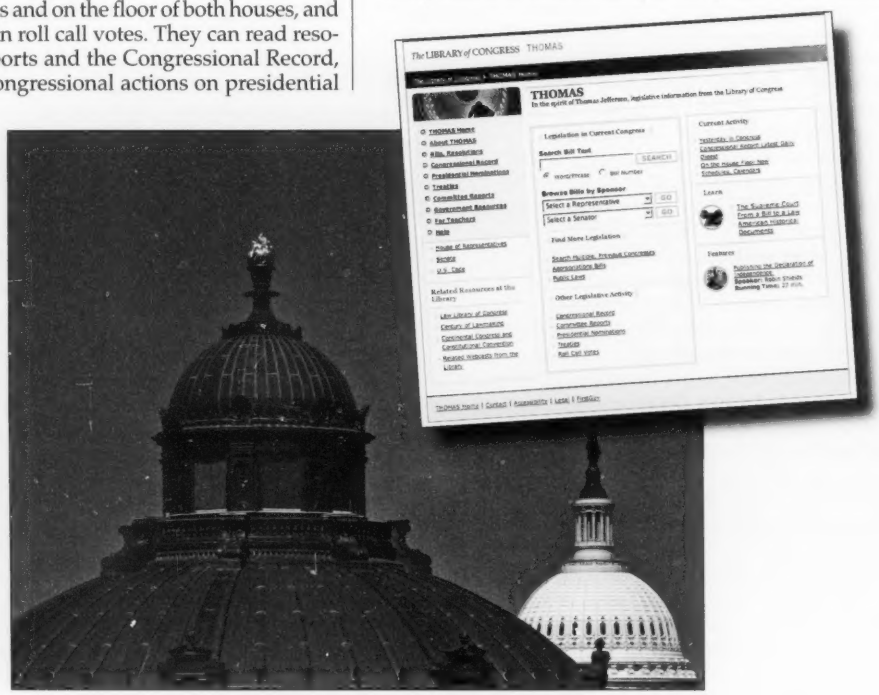
• The ability to "browse" legislation by sponsor from the THOMAS home page.

• Links in presidential nomination records to Senate hearings.

• Links to related Library resources, such as the Law Library and webcasts of public affairs lectures and other events held at the Library.

• Links to the full texts of treaties from treaty records.

It is possible to search multiple Congresses simultaneously by clicking on a link from the main home page. This popular feature, available in the previous version of THOMAS, is now much easier to find on the THOMAS home page.


The LIBRARY of CONGRESS THOMAS
THOMAS
In the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, legislative information from the Library of Congress

In addition, THOMAS offers historical information on previous congressional sessions.

The Library's Web specialists have made every effort to ensure that the new design is compliant with Section 508 and W3C accessibility guidelines. Older, legacy pages that the site may link to are in the process of being upgraded for compliance.

The original version of THOMAS was launched on Jan. 5, 1995. The leadership of the 104th Congress directed the Library of Congress to make federal legislative information freely available to the public.

Since that time, THOMAS has expanded the scope of its offerings to include the features and content requested by Congress on behalf of their constituents. This upgrade is part of the Library's continuing effort to add features to THOMAS that improve usability and offer new types of information. ◆

Lost Sound

Study Finds Pre-1964 Sound Recordings Inaccessible

By GAIL FINEBERG

According to a recent study commissioned for and sponsored by the National Recording Preservation Board of the Library, most historic sound recordings created between 1890 and 1964 are nearly inaccessible to scholars, collectors and the general public for noncommercial uses.

The report concluded: "Evidence uncovered in this analysis suggests that a significant portion of historic recordings is not easily accessible to scholars, students and the general public for noncommercial purposes. There are many reasons for this, but the primary one appears to be a convergence of two factors. The first is that the physical barriers created by recording technologies change often and have rendered most such recordings accessible only through obsolescent technologies usually found only in special institutions. Second, copyright law allows only rights holders to make these recordings accessible in current technologies, yet the rights holders appear to have few real-world commercial incentives to reissue many of their most significant recordings. The law has severely reduced the possibility of such recordings entering into the public domain, at least until 2067."

The study found that copyright laws still protect the rights to fully 84 percent of recordings of interest to scholars and collectors made in the United States between 1890 and 1964. Of those protected recordings, rights holders have reissued only 14 percent on compact disc. This means that the vast majority of historically important sound recordings are available for hearing only through private collectors or at research libraries that collect the nation's audio heritage and have the equipment to play obsolete recordings.

The study and report, "Survey of Reissues of U.S. Recordings," grew out of a congressional directive to establish the National Recording Preservation Board (NRPB) at the Library of Congress to study the state of sound-recording archiving, preservation and restoration activities. On behalf of NRPB and the Library of Congress, the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR) supervised the project and commissioned historian and media research executive Tim Brooks, with the assistance of Steven Smolian, to conduct the study, which was co-published by both CLIR and the Library of Congress.

Many sound recordings, such as these large vinyl phonographs stored in a government facility in London, ca. 1940, are inaccessible today.

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, who was directed by Congress to develop a comprehensive national recording preservation program in 2000, said: "This is a significant study that presents an important challenge to archives and record companies to work together. We must assure that our recorded heritage is as accessible as possible for study and enjoyment."

Samuel Brylawski, formerly head of the Library's Recorded Sound Section and a co-author of the foreward to the report, said copyright laws protect the rights of pre-1972 sound recordings until 2067. "Although other copyrighted works routinely enter the public domain, this is not the case for recorded sound," he said, adding that only the copyright holder can legally make old recordings available. He said many historical recordings created with old recording technologies are in danger of physical loss and at risk "of passing, unnoticed, from the nation's aural memory."

State laws protect most pre-1972 sound recordings until 2067, in accordance with the Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act of 1998. They cannot be copied and distributed without permission of rights holders. Unless a work has been reissued, a legal copy may not be found in a record store for another 62 years.

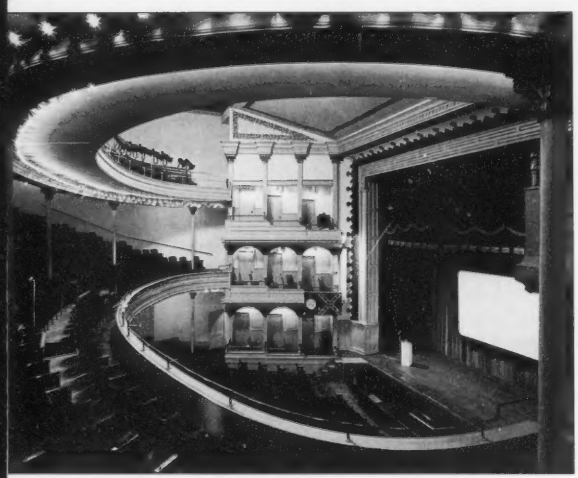
In extending copyright protection to owners for a long period, Congress sought to provide owners an incentive to reissue, and thereby preserve, older recordings. Wide dissemination of creative works is one recognized means of preservation. The report gauges how successful this incentive has been over time. On the basis of statistical analysis, this report shows that most pre-1964 recordings have not been reissued for public sale and are accessible only to those who visit the institutions that archive historical recordings or to individuals who own the recordings.

The study analyzed a sample of 1,500 published recordings in seven major genres (ragtime and jazz; blues and gospel music; country and folk music; music of U.S. ethnic groups; popular, rock, rhythm and blues music; classical music; and other sound recordings, such

continued on page 25

Trotting the Boards

New Publication Features Theater Architecture

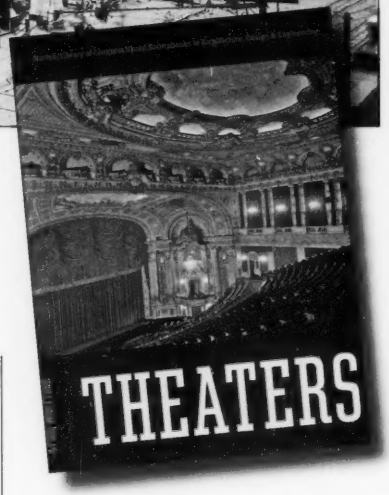


Top, the Tabor Grand Opera House, which opened in 1881 in Denver (1908 photo by Louis McClure). Above, the interior of the 1871 Springer Opera House, Columbus, Ga., in a 1980 photo.

The Library of Congress and W.W. Norton & Co. recently published, "Theaters," the third volume in the Norton/Library of Congress Visual Sourcebooks in Architecture, Design and Engineering series. Compiled by architect Craig Morrison, "Theaters" joins "Barns" by George Washington University professor John Vlach and "Canals" by National Park Service architecture and engineering scholar Robert Kapsch.

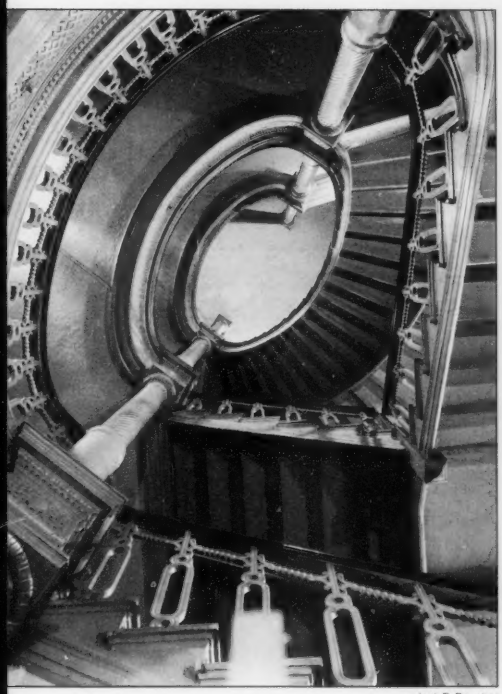
"Theaters," a 352-page hardcover book with nearly 1,200 images – all on an accompanying CD-ROM – takes the reader on a visual journey from the early playhouses to modern movie houses as theaters developed in colonial America, on the Western frontier and in cities from coast to coast.

This first comprehensive study of American theaters plumbs the great holdings of the Library of Congress, highlighting a wide range of theater forms – from raucous music halls to popular vaudeville, from circus to grand opera and drama, from world's fairs to Coney Island and from nickelodeons to glorious picture palaces.



Packed with archival photographs and plans, "Theaters" includes special "interludes" of theater photography by such renowned artists as Walker Evans, Ben Shahn, Dorothea Lange, Marion Post Wolcott and Gordon Parks. "Theaters" also includes the Library's complete collection of drawings by Anthony F. Dumas, published in its entirety for the first time.

A program was held on Dec. 6 to celebrate the book's publication. The program featured an illustrated overview of the book by the author; a performance by Ted van Griethuysen of the Shakespeare Theatre Company; a musical performance by Genevieve Williams featuring songs composed by Cole Porter, George and Ira Gershwin, Howard Dietz and



Jack E. Boucher

These unique eliptical stairs were one of the elegant features of New York's Metropolitan Opera House, opened in 1883.

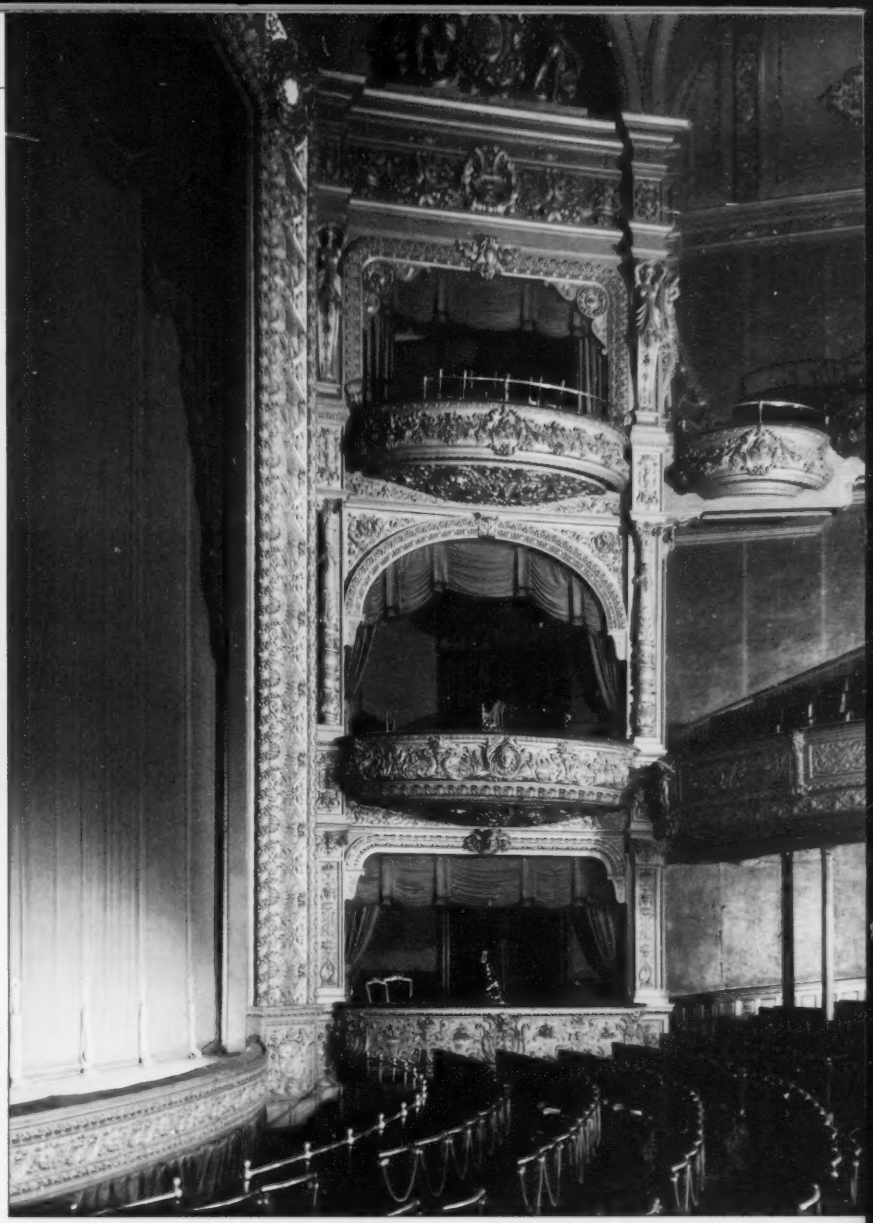
Irving Berlin; and a performance by the noted Russian pianist Svetlana Potanina of compositions by Sergei Rachmaninoff and Robert Schumann.

In addition to a display of original manuscripts from the Music Division, the distinguished architect Rafael Viñoly presented a gift to the Library of his original designs for America theaters and performing arts centers, including the Kennedy Center.

The program was made possible by the Art and Architecture Committee of the James Madison Council, the Center for Architecture, Design and Engineering in the Library of Congress, the Music Division, the Publishing Office, the Shakespeare Theatre Company and W. W. Norton & Co.

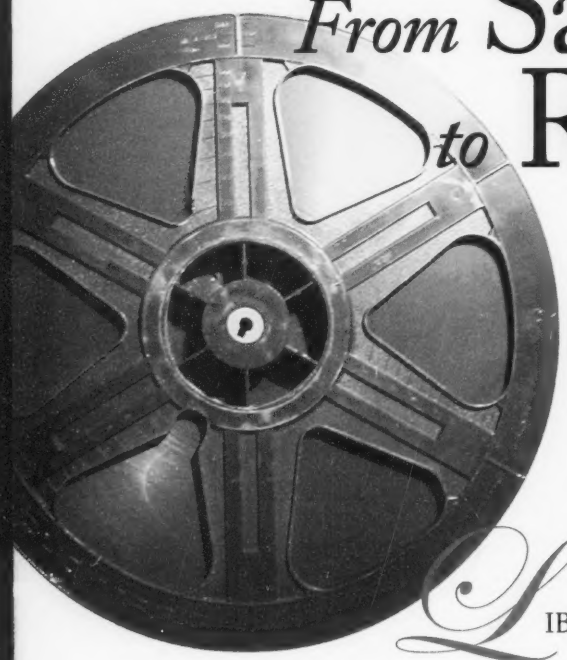
The "Theaters" program is accessible online at **www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/**.

"Theaters," "Canals" and "Barns" are each available for $75 in bookstores nationwide and through the Library's Sales Shop, Washington, D.C. 20540-4985. Credit card orders are taken at (888) 682-3557. Online orders can be placed at **www.loc.gov/shop/.** ◆



Boston's grand Hollis Street Theatre, built in 1885, featured these elaborate box tiers.

This 1856 illustration from Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper showed massive capacity (1,288 seats) of the Bowery (Thalia) Theatre, New York.



From Santa Claus *to* Rocky Horror

25 Films Added to National Film Registry

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS JAMES H. BILLINGTON announced his annual selection of 25 motion pictures to be added to the National Film Registry in December 2005. This group of titles brings the total number of films placed on the registry since its creation by Congress in 1988 to 425.

"By preserving American films, we safeguard a significant element of American creativity..."

Under the terms of the National Film Preservation Act, each year the Librarian of Congress names 25 "culturally, historically or aesthetically" significant motion pictures to the registry. The list is designed to reflect the full breadth and diversity of America's film heritage, thus increasing public awareness of the richness of American cinema and the need for its preservation. In making the announcement, the Librarian said, "By preserving American films, we safeguard a significant element of American creativity and our cultural history for the enjoyment and education of future generations."

continued on page 20

Above, a scene from "The Rocky Horror Picture Show;" opposite, film played an important role in American culture from its very beginnings, as seen in this 1910 photo by Lewis Hine in St. Louis, titled, "Where Boys Spend Their Money."

HAVLIN'S
25¢ MATINEES
EVERY DAY
GALLERY 10¢
MATINEES
EVERY DAY
10 AND 25¢
HAVLIN'S
THEATRE
HAVLIN'S
THIRD BIG WEEK
COMMENCING SUN. MAT. MAY 8
BEULAH
HAVLIN'S
SUNDAY MAT.

Film

continued from page 18

This year's selections span the years 1906 to 1995 and encompass films ranging from Hollywood classics to lesser-known but still vital works. The films named this year are listed below in alphabetical order:

"Baby Face" (1933)

Smart and sultry Barbara Stanwyck uses her feminine wiles to scale the corporate ladder, amassing male admirers who are only too willing to help a poor working girl. One of the more notorious melodramas of the pre-Code era—a period when the movie industry relaxed its censorship standards—films such as this one led to the imposition of the Production Code in 1934. This relative freedom resulted in a cycle of gritty, audacious films that resonated with Depression-battered audiences.

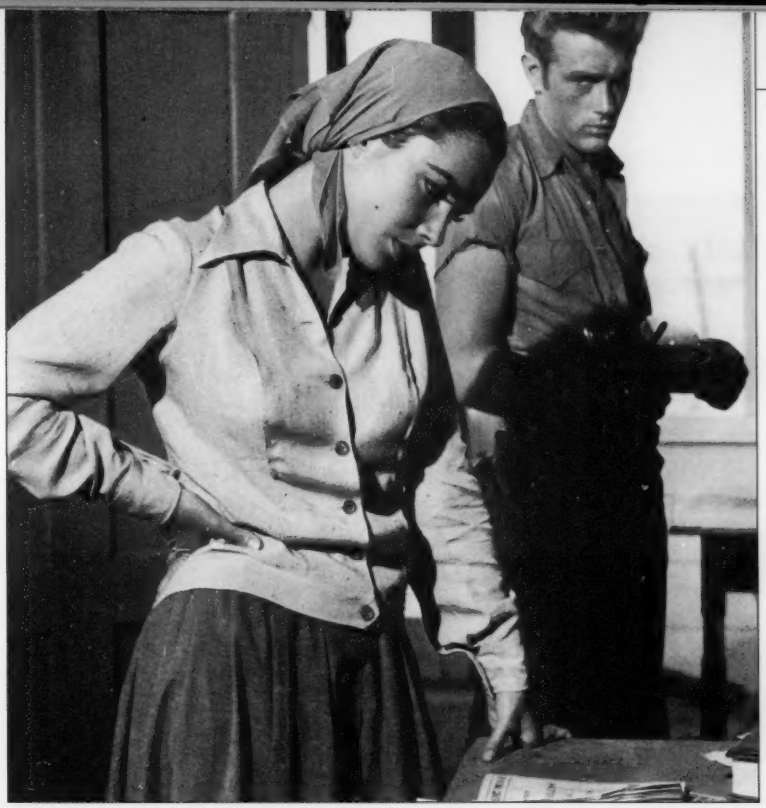
"The Buffalo Creek Flood: An Act of Man" (1975)

This powerful documentary by the Kentucky-based arts and education center Appalshop represents the finest in regional filmmaking, providing important understanding of the environmental and cultural history of the Appalachian region. The 1972 Buffalo Creek flood disaster, caused by the failure of a coal waste dam, killed more than 100 people and left thousands in West Virginia homeless. Local citizens invited Appalshop to come to the area and to film a historical record, fearing that the Pittston Coal Co.'s powerful influence in the state would lead to a whitewash investigation and absolve it of any corporate culpability. Newsweek hailed the film as "a devastating exposé of the collusion between state officials and coal executives."

"The Cameraman" (1928)

This film sadly marked the last of Buster Keaton's sublime comedy classics. Here Keaton is an aspiring newsreel cameraman out to win the heart of Marceline Day. It is a seamless, ingenious blend of comedy and pathos, featuring countless creative sight gags involving battleships, Charles Lindbergh, admirals and hotel doormen.

Gene Hackman as Detective Popeye Doyle fires on his prey in "The French Connection" (1971).



Elizabeth Taylor and James Dean star in "Giant" (1956).

"Commandment Keeper Church, Beaufort, South Carolina, May 1940" (1940)

A set of field recordings made by a pioneering ethnographic film team led by acclaimed author (and innovative anthropologist-folklorist) Zora Neale Hurston, Jane Belo and others. This amazing footage is especially worthy of recognition because synchronous sound recordings were made capturing singing, instrumental music, sermons, and religious services among this South Carolina Gullah community. These audio recordings have recently been rediscovered and are being reunited with the film footage.

"Cool Hand Luke" (1967)

Paul Newman in a classic loner, anti-hero role of the chain-gang prisoner who refuses to give in to the attempts of guards to crack him: "What we've got here is a failure to communicate." The legendary egg-eating scene is certain to raise cholesterol levels in any viewer.

"Fast Times at Ridgemont High" (1982)

One of the finest teen comedies of recent decades, this 1980s cultural film icon combines a tender, compassionate treatment of adolescence with hilarious performances. Directed by Amy Heckerling, the film was based on a script by 22-year old Rolling Stone writer (and later film director) Cameron Crowe, who spent nine months undercover as a student at Redondo Beach's Ridgemont High School. The cast contains an appealing mix of soon-to-be-famous young talent (Jennifer Jason Leigh, Judge Reinhold) spending serious time at the mall and working in fast-food restaurants. Most memorable is Sean Penn, who steals the show as the spaced-out, ultimate surfer dude Jeff Spicoli.

from the era when Hollywood made truly "big" pictures. George Stevens Jr. and a memorable cast (Elizabeth Taylor, Rock Hudson and James Dean) bring Edna Ferber's epic sprawling novel of the Texas plains to life with panoramic visual style and memorable small touches. More than three hours long, it was one of the top films of the 1950s and a breathtaking example of the American film as spectacle.

"H2O" (1929)

Renowned experimental film by Ralph Steiner, who later served as cameraman director or both on documentary classics such as "The City" and "The Plow that Broke the Plains." H2O is a cinematic tone poem to water in all its forms, using lovely images and editing techniques of movement, shading and texture to produce striking visual effects.

"Hands Up" (1926)

As a comic actor, Raymond Griffith was worlds away from the frantic, rubber-faced funnymen who stereotypically appeared in silent films. An easy elegance was his stock-in-trade. When he performed a gag, Griffith executed it with understatement and panache. In the Civil War saga "Hands Up," Griffith is not only an amusingly

"The films we choose are not necessarily the 'best' American films ever made or the most famous, but they are films that continue to have cultural, historical or aesthetic significance..."

— James H. Billington

"The French Connection" (1971)

This maverick cop thriller reinvented car chases and the way to film New York City (cinematography by Owen Roizman). It features gripping action scenes and a career-making performance by Gene Hackman, who plays the intense, bend-the-rules-when-necessary cop Popeye Doyle.

"Giant" (1956)

This monumental "event" film is

intrepid Confederate spy, but also an endearing romantic figure with two young women vying for his attention.

"Hoop Dreams" (1994)

This groundbreaking, multiyear account of two inner-city Chicago kids trying to win college basketball scholarships provides an intimate and comprehensive look at the life and limited options of lower-class black families in America.

The chorus struts its stuff in a number from "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" (1975).

"House of Usher" (1960)

The talents of Vincent Price, writer Richard Matheson, director Roger Corman and the legacy of Edgar Allan Poe combined in the first of American International Pictures' series of films that dominated horror on the screen in the 1960s.

Despite shooting schedules that rarely ran more than three weeks or budgets over $500,000, the series offered elegant, literary adaptations, luminous decor and color photography that established a new standard for screen horror. As a director and producer, Corman's films helped launch the careers of a galaxy of Hollywood talent including Jack Nicholson, Robert De Niro, Dennis Hopper, Francis Ford Coppola, Martin Scorsese, Ron Howard and James Cameron.

"Imitation of Life" (1934)

This is one of American cinema's most famous examples of the "woman's picture," melodramas which focused on the emotions and concerns of women. This John Stahl film adaptation of Fannie Hurst's novel has an innovative theme involving a white widow (Claudette Colbert) who starts a business partnership with her African-American maid (Louise Beavers). It is one of the first Hollywood films to treat African-American characters in a dignified fashion by casting them in richly developed roles.

"Jeffries-Johnson World's Championship Boxing Contest" (1910)

This early motion picture features the July 4 heavyweight title fight between champion Jack Johnson and former champion James J. Jeffries.

"Making of an American" (1920)

Produced by the state of Connecticut, this silent short is a sincere, dramatically effective public education film aimed at persuading immigrants to learn English. The drama's protagonist is an Italian laborer who attends night school and with his newly acquired English skills obtains a better job. The film's intertitles address the audience in English, Italian and Polish.

"Miracle on 34th Street" (1947)

Beloved, timeless fantasy classic of a man who goes to court to prove he is Santa Claus and keep the holiday from becoming too commercial.

"Mom and Dad" (1944)

The most successful sex-hygiene film of all time, a low budget but relentlessly promoted, socially significant

Sheriff Woody (voiced by Tom Hanks) and Buzz Lightyear of Star Command (voiced by Tim Allen) take to the air in the animated film "Toy Story" (1995).

film, which finished as the third highest grossing film during the 1940s. Time magazine dryly noted that Mom and Dad "left only the livestock unaware of the chance to learn the facts of life."

"The Music Man" (1962)

A touchstone film in the "Small Town America" film genre, this adaptation of Meredith Willson's dramatic paean to Iowa and the Midwest is Americana at its finest. Con-man extraordinaire Harold Hill (Robert Preston) brings his revolutionary "think system" to the sleepy little town of River City, Iowa, and his charismatic magnetism to the attention of librarian Shirley Jones.

"Power of the Press" (1928)

Dexterous newspaper yarn features Douglas Fairbanks Jr. as a reporter investigating a murder. When he discovers rampant political chicanery afoot, what's a clever young Capra hero to do? Expose the corruption, of course, and set his hometown right.

"A Raisin in the Sun" (1961)

The cast of this model film adaptation of Lorraine Hansbury's classic play about a black lower middle class family is a veritable who's who of the civil rights era: Sidney Poitier, Claudia McNeil and Ruby Dee.

"The Rocky Horror Picture Show" (1975)

The ultimate "midnight movie," "Rocky Horror" revolutionized prevailing notions of audience participation during film screenings. Words to remember: "It's astounding, time is fleeting, madness takes its toll."

"San Francisco Earthquake and Fire, April 18, 1906" (1906)

This documentary landmark features film footage depicting one of the most horrific American natural disasters.

"The Sting" (1973)

This classic Newman and Redford con-game crime caper, which also sparked a national resurgence of interest in Scott Joplin's ragtime music used for the score ("The Entertainer," among other tunes), is a brilliant, evocative re-creation of Depression-era Chicago.

"A Time for Burning" (1966)

Hailed by Fred Friendly as "the best civil rights film ever made," this documentary by Bill Jersey chronicles the ultimately unsuccessful attempts of a Nebraska Lutheran minister to integrate his church. Contains some of the best "fly on the wall" footage ever filmed, filled with incisive scenes showing people struggling with their prejudices, anger, disillusionment, changing social times and hopes for the future.

Con men Shaw (Paul Newman) and Kelly (Robert Redford) consider their next move in "The Sting" (1973)

"Toy Story" (1995)

This film changed animation's face and delivery system as the first full-length animated feature to be created entirely by artists using computer tools and technology. Andy's current toys have to learn to live with his new favorite playmate, "to infinity and beyond," galactic superhero Buzz Lightyear.

* * *

Billington chose this year's selections after evaluating nearly 1,000 titles nominated by the public and conducting intensive discussions with the Library's Motion Picture division staff and the distinguished members and alternates of his advisory group, the National Film Preservation Board.

"The films we choose are not necessarily the 'best' American films ever made or the most famous, but they are films that continue to have cultural, historical or aesthetic significance, and in many cases represent countless other films also deserving of recognition," Billington said.

"The selection of a film, I stress, is not an endorsement of its ideology or content, but rather a recognition of the film's importance to American film and cultural history and to history in general. The Film Registry stands among the finest summations of American cinema's wondrous first century."

This key component of American cultural history, however, remains a legacy with much already lost or in peril. As Billington explained: "In spite of the heroic efforts of archives, the motion picture industry and others, America's film heritage, by any measure, is an endangered species," Billington explained.

"Fifty percent of the films produced before 1950 and 80 to 90 percent made before 1920 have disappeared forever. Sadly, our enthusiasm for watching films has proved far greater than our commitment to preserving them. And, ominously, more films are lost each year—through the ravages of nitrate deterioration, color-fading and 'vinegar syndrome,' which threatens the acetate-based [safety] film stock on which the vast majority of motion pictures, past and present, have been reproduced."

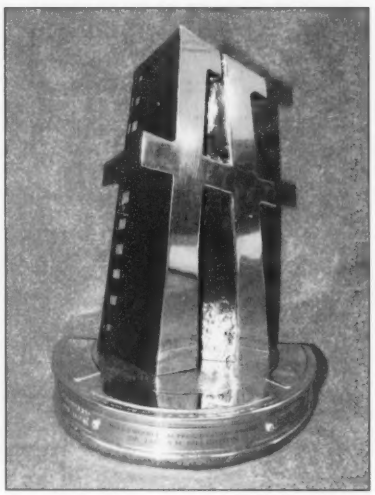
For each title named to the registry, the Library of Congress works to ensure that the film is preserved for all time, either through the Library's massive motion picture preservation program or through collaborative ventures with other archives, motion picture studios and independent filmmakers. The Library of Congress contains the largest collections of film and television in the world, from the earliest surviving copyrighted motion picture to the latest feature releases. For more information, consult the National Film Preservation Board Web site at **www.loc.gov/film/.** ◆

Librarian of Congress Receives 2005 Hollywood Film Preservation Award

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington received the 2005 Hollywood Film Preservation Award at a star-studded gala in Los Angeles on Oct. 24. The Ninth Annual Hollywood Film Festival honored Billington for his advocacy and leadership in the preservation of the nation's film heritage.

The Hollywood Film Festival has become one of the major film industry events since its inception nine years ago. This signature event honors excellence in the art of filmmaking in all its disciplines, including acting, directing, cinematography, editing, visual effects, etc. The category of film preservation was added in 2003. Billington is the third recipient of the award.

Paula Wagner, producer of box-office hits such as "Mission Impossible," "War of the Worlds" and "Elizabethtown," introduced Billington at this year's event. She informed the audience that "more than half the films made in America before 1950 are lost and gone forever.... Fortunately, James Billington and the Library of Congress are ensuring that what we create today will be available for generations to come, and for that, our industry owes a debt of gratitude."



In accepting the award, the Librarian praised the film industry for its legacy of excellence. "You are the geniuses who produce the best of American film—our country's signature creative enterprise and one of the greatest art forms of the 20th century," Billington said. He described the opening of the National Audio Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va., in 2006. "It will be a state-of-the-art facility for the preservation of our film, television and recorded-sound heritage," he said.

The festival's founder and executive director Carlos de Abreu cited Billington "as a devoted and active advocate and leader in the efforts to preserve the film heritage for many years." In addition to the Librarian, this year's Hollywood Film Festival honorees included Charlize Theron for actress of the year, Joaquin Phoenix as actor of the year, Sam Mendes as best director of the year, and Diane Keaton, who received a life achievement award.

Wagner told the crowd of Hollywood's finest that included Halle Berry, Keanu Reeves, Goldie Hawn, Jodie Foster and George Lucas, "Dr. Billington has worked ceaselessly in the effort to save, restore and preserve our films and film heritage."

The Library's film collection comprises more than 250,000 titles, including the world's largest collection of Hollywood cinema, independent films and all aspects of the nation's film history. For the past half century, the Library's motion picture conservation program has undertaken nearly 75 percent of all the film preservation work done in American public archives. ◆

Records for the World

Unicode Allows Search in Non-Roman Characters

By GAIL FINEBERG

The Library recently upgraded its integrated library system (ILS) to support Unicode, a standard of character encoding that enables the on-screen display of all scripts and characters of the 80 languages in which the Library catalogs regularly.

"A universal collection requires bibliographic records in all languages. Unicode allows us to move closer to that goal," said Deanna Marcum, associate librarian for Library Services.

Library catalogers have been cataloging in non-roman scripts for the past 20 years, but the Library's integrated library system could only display the romanized text in bibliographic records. Voyager, the software used by the Library's ILS, could not display the non-Roman characters.

"Now, for the first time, users will be able to see the bibliographic data in their own languages," said Ann Della Porta, acting coordinator in the Integrated Library System Program Office.

After two years of testing the new Voyager with Unicode software — the most complex upgrade since the ILS became operational on Aug. 16, 1999 — the Library has successfully converted its database of more than 34 million records to Unicode. The data conversion process took nine days.

"With more than half our titles in the Library's database in languages other than English, we wanted to make quite sure all the data in our bibliographic database were converted properly," said Della Porta.

The Library has more than 14 million bibliographic records, more than 14 million "holdings" records that contain location and call number information and more than 6 million "authority" records that establish standardized names of individuals, corporations, geographic places and subjects. All were converted to Unicode.

Della Porta explained what the implementation of Unicode means for the Library, other libraries, librarians and library patrons.

"As for the Library, we'll be able to deliver linguistically accurate displays to users of our online catalog. Our users will see the scripts and characters that they know and read," she said.

Users, including other libraries as well as individuals, also will be able to search and print in those scripts and characters, she said.

"We'll be able to record the scripts and characters that appear in the materials we're cataloging," she said. "We'll be able to exchange bibliographic data [both import and export] in a standard format used throughout the world."

Della Porta noted that the Library of Congress is the standards-setting agency for libraries, not only in the United States but also around the globe. By providing standards for Unicode conversion in libraries, the Library has enabled other libraries to adapt. "The Library's implementation of that standard will ensure that our products are universally useful," she said.

"We have been looking forward to the Unicode implementation in the ILS for a long time and are appreciative of all those who have worked persistently to make it possible. Having Unicode will greatly facilitate the research of those who use resources written in non-roman scripts," said Carolyn Brown, director for collections and services in Library Services. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

Sound

continued from page 15

as spoken-word recordings and show music), made between 1890 and 1964.

The study determined the percentage of these historical recordings still protected by copyright laws and the degree to which they are made available by rights holders. The number of legal reissues of recordings made during this period varies considerably by genre. Twenty percent of country music recordings of this era are available commercially in the United States. Ten percent of blues recordings have been reissued, but only 1 percent of recordings of ethnic music issued before 1942 are still available for sale.

The study also found that many more U.S. historical recordings are available in foreign countries than at home. Many countries have a 50-year copyright law for recordings, a period significantly shorter than in the United States. For example, only 10 percent of historical blues recordings are available in America, although 54 percent are available for sale legally in countries that have the 50-year copyright law in effect.

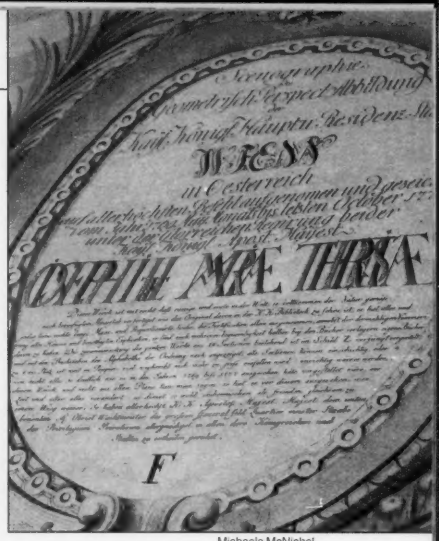
Significant recordings unavailable legally in the United States include cylinder recordings of the John Philip Sousa band playing Sousa's most famous march, "Stars and Stripes Forever," Rudy Vallee's 1931 recording of "As Time Goes By" and Hoagy Carmichael's first recording of "Star Dust." Although bandleader Bob Crosby's 1930s and 1940s recordings for Decca are unavailable in America, many compact discs of these recordings are available on European labels.

This report, "Survey of Reissues of U.S. Recordings," is available online at **www.clir.org/pubs/abstract/pub133abst.html**. Print copies can be purchased at CLIR's Web site for $20 per copy plus shipping and handling.

Established by the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000, the advisory National Recording Preservation Board (**www.loc.gov/nrpb/**) is appointed by the Librarian of Congress and consists of representatives from professional organizations of composers, musicians, musicologists, librarians, archivists and the recording industry. Among the issues that Congress charged the board to examine were access to historical recordings, the role of archives and the effects of copyright law on access to recordings. ◆

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, the Library's staff newsletter.

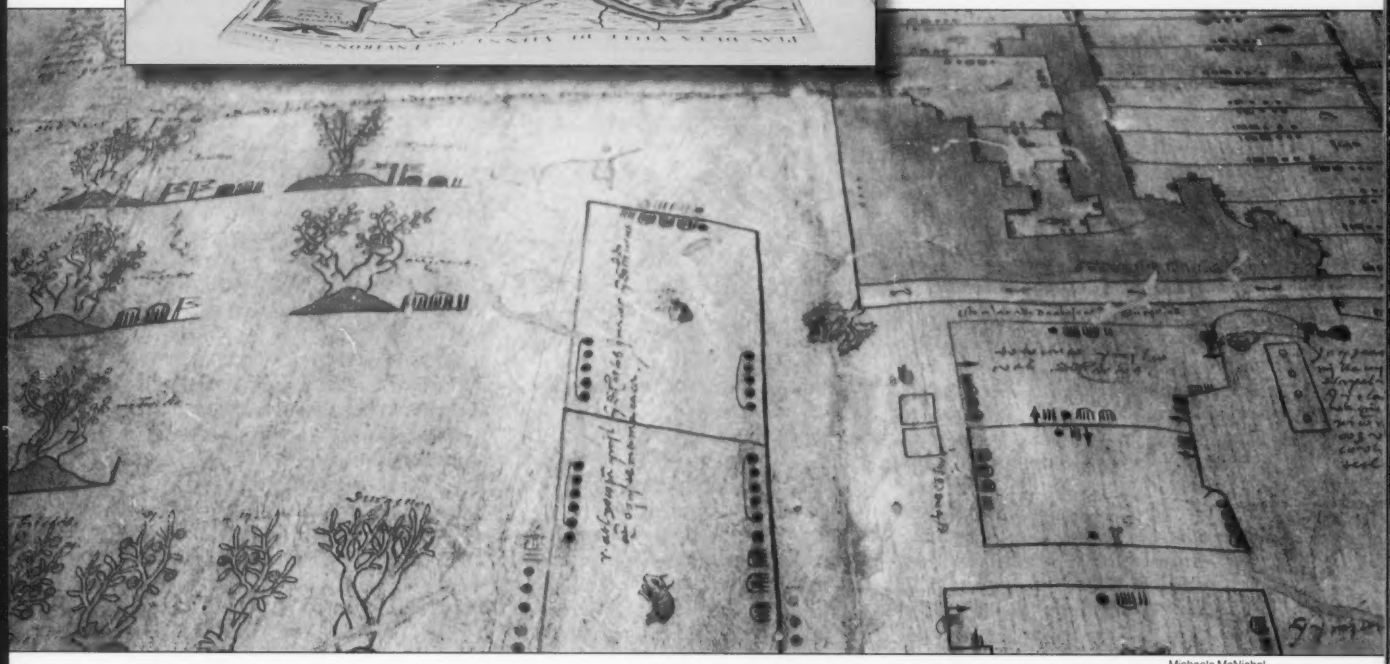
Austrian Chancellor Examines Historic Library Maps



Michaela McNichol

Detail from map of Vienna (see p. 27)

Austrian Chancellor Wolfgang Schüssel and a delegation of his countrymen visited the Library's Geography and Map Division on Nov. 10. Division chief John Hébert gave the chancellor and his party a tour of the facilities and displayed several rare treasures and items of interest. ◆



Michaela McNichol

This map of the Oztoticpac community establishes Aztec (Mexica) land claims in one of the earliest law suits filed in the Western Hemisphere. Drawn on bark paper (amatl) in 1540, the document supports the arguments of some natives that they were entitled to land they had long worked on for the last Mexica ruler of Texcoco, a city east of Mexico City. This detail documents the first fruit tree grafts from European orchards onto native root stock. The map bears text in both Spanish and the romanization of the Mexicas' oral Nahuatl, the graphic language of the ancient Mexican people.

Michaela McNichol

This 18-by-20-foot map of Vienna (1777) is the subject of discussion by the Austrian delegation, from left, Eva Nowotny, the Austrian ambassador; Chancellor Wolfgang Schüssel and his press spokesperson, Verena Nowotny, and Hébert. The scale of this huge map, one of the Library's largest, is 1 inch to one-third mile.

Newspaper Giant

Library Acquires Papers Of Allen Neuharth

By DONNA URSCHEL

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington recently announced the Library's acquisition of the papers of Allen H. Neuharth, a visionary newspaper executive and editor who founded USA Today and Florida Today and built Gannett Co. Inc. into the largest newspaper company in the United States.

Neuharth also founded the Freedom Forum, a nonpartisan foundation dedicated to a free press and free speech. The Freedom Forum funds the operations of the Newseum, the interactive museum of news, which will reopen in 2007 in a new building on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C.

During a dinner held by the Freedom Forum and the Newseum in the Library's Great Hall in December, Neuharth presented Billington the first three items from the collection: The first edition of SoDak Sports, the first newspaper Neuharth started; a 1969 special edition of Today, a newspaper Neuharth launched in Florida in 1966, which was microfilmed and taken to the moon; and an original first issue of USA Today, published Sept. 15, 1982.

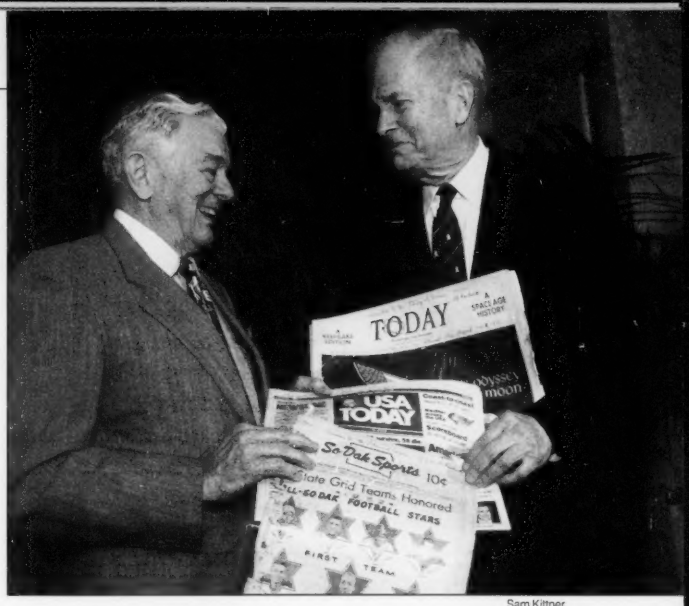
Billington thanked Neuharth for his "generous gift to the nation." He said, "Your papers will join a pantheon of other publishing greats at the Library of Congress, including Joseph Pulitzer, who pioneered the mass circulation of popular dailies in the 19th century; Henry Luce, who created Time, Life and Fortune magazines; and Roy Howard, who created an impressive newspaper chain in the mid-20th century."

Billington also said, "The energy and candor with which you have enlivened your profession will live on in many books written about the press in the 20th century."

In his dinner remarks, Neuharth said, "I feel both honored and uncharacteristically humbled tonight. It's an honor to be in these hallowed halls where my papers will be placed with those of so many much more notable and interesting personalities—from presidents and other distinguished public servants to mere media mortals."

Neuharth's papers, which are being culled from 400 boxes at the Freedom Forum, will include correspondence, speeches, memorandums and his own unpublished and published writings. The materials document Neuharth's life and career. John Haynes, curator in the Library's Manuscript Division, said the papers will become available to researchers as soon as they are delivered to the Library and organized by Library archivists. Neuharth placed no restriction on access.

Neuharth was born in 1924 in Eureka, S.D. At age 11, he took his first job as a newspaper carrier, and later, as a youth, he worked in the composing room at the weekly Alpena (S.D.) Journal. He graduated from Alpena High School and served as a combat infantryman in World War II, earning a Bronze Star. After the war, Neuharth attended the University of South Dakota and graduated with a journalism degree in 1950. He then took a job as a reporter for the Associated Press in Sioux Falls, S.D.



Sam Kittner

Allen Neuharth, left, founder of USA Today and Florida Today and builder of the newspaper company Gannett presents first and special editions of the newspapers he created to Librarian of Congress James Billington. Neuharth's gift of his papers to the Library joins those of many distinguished journalists, including Joseph Pulitzer, Henry Luce and Roy Howard. In custody of the Library's Manuscript Division, the papers will be accessible for research as soon as they are processed.

In 1952, he and a friend, Bill Porter, launched a statewide weekly tabloid called SoDak Sports. The newspaper failed financially, and in 1954 Neuharth took a reporting job at the Miami Herald. During the next nine years, Neuharth held important editor positions at the Herald and at the Detroit Free Press.

He joined Gannett in 1963 as general manager of its two Rochester, N.Y., newspapers, and in 1966 Neuharth assumed the added role of president of Gannett Florida and started a new newspaper, Today, later renamed Florida Today. In 1973, he was named president and chief executive officer of Gannett and chairman in 1979.

While head of Gannett, Neuharth turned a chain of small-town newspapers into a diversified billion-dollar media conglomerate. In 1982, he launched USA Today, the nation's first general-interest national newspaper, whose innovations included short snappy writing, widespread use of color photos in all sections, lively informational graphics, a detailed weather map and comprehensive coverage of sports.

Neuharth retired from Gannett in 1989 at age 65. In 1991, he founded the Freedom Forum as the successor to the Gannett Foundation, established in 1935 by Frank E. Gannett. Today he is senior advisory chairman of the Freedom Forum. He is the author of eight books, including "Free Spirit: How You Can Get the Most Out of Life at Any Age" (2000) and "Confessions of an S.O.B" (1989), his autobiography. He writes a weekly column for USA Today called "Plain Talk." ◆

Donna Urschel is a public affairs specialist in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

A Musical Living Legend

Composer Gunther Schuller Honored by Library

Distinguished American composer Gunther Schuller received the Library of Congress Living Legend Award during the Jupiter String Quartet Concert on Dec. 16 in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Widely regarded as an important figure of 20th century music, Schuller is a leader in both classical and jazz traditions. While working simultaneously as a classical horn player in major symphony orchestras and as a jazz performer with Miles Davis, he began composing in each style, sometimes blending the two in a revolutionary direction. As a conductor, he began to concentrate on leading contemporary composers such as Milton Babbitt and Elliott Carter, creating a market for modern concert works.

For more than 20 years, Schuller taught at Tanglewood Music Center, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Academy for Advanced Musical Study. He served as president of the New England Conservatory for a decade and, among other teaching positions, was on the faculty of Yale University during the 1960s. In 1975 he started his publishing and recording enterprises (later acquired by G. Schirmer Inc.) featuring early music and avant-garde works, as well as compositions by Duke Ellington. Among his acclaimed writings, "Early Jazz: Its Roots and Development" (1968) was one of the first works to treat jazz analytically.

A 1994 Pulitzer Prize winner in music, Schuller has been the recipient of three Library of Congress commissions. In 1961 the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation commissioned his "Music for Brass Quintet," followed by the Koussevitzky Foundation's commission for his "Double Bass Concerto" (1962). His "Duologue" (1983) for violin and piano is a McKim Fund commission.

Established during the Library of Congress Bicentennial in 2000, the Living Legend Award is bestowed on public figures whose achievements have enriched American culture. Among the recipients are John Kenneth Galbraith, Stephen Jay Gould, Marian Wright Edelman, Alan Lomax, Gordon Parks, Bob Hope, Hank Aaron, Julia Child, Colin Powell and I.M. Pei. Musicians honored have included Tony Bennett, Dave Brubeck, Johnny Cash, Ray Charles, Mickey Hart, Quincy Jones, B.B. King, Yo-Yo Ma, Itzhak Perlman, Leontyne Price, Tito Puente, Pete Seeger, Bobby Short, Ralph Stanley and Isaac Stern.

While working as a classical horn player in major symphony orchestras and as a jazz performer with Miles Davis, Schuller began composing in each style, sometimes blending the two in a revolutionary direction.

For more information about the Library's Living Legend award, visit the Web site at **www.loc.gov/about/awards/legends/**. ◆

Searching for Good News in the Stacks of the Library

CBS correspondent Steve Hartman, seated, and CBS "Sunday Morning" producer Mary Raffalli comb through the nation's big-city and small-town newspapers looking for "good news" to feature on Nov. 27, the Sunday following Thanksgiving Day.

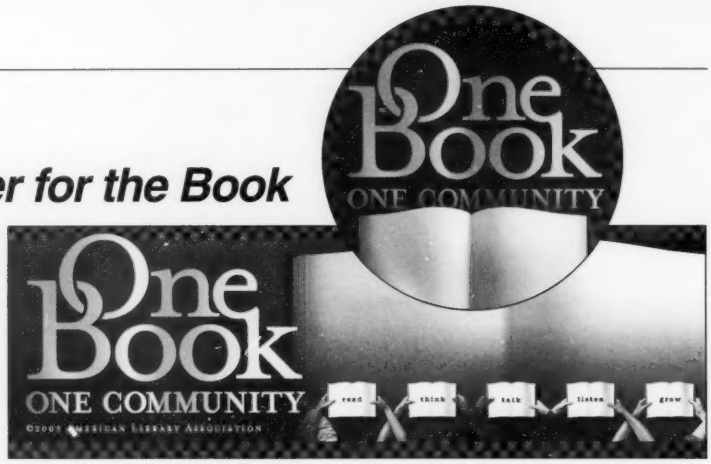
Cameraman Tony Furlow tapes the researchers on Nov. 9 in the processing area of the Newspaper Section, Serial and Government Publications Division.

The CBS team had requested 25 to 30 titles, and Georgia Higley, head of the Newspaper Section, and her staff served hundreds of papers throughout the day. "This is the only place in the country that has all these papers in one place," Higley said.

Michaela McNichol

News from the Center for the Book

One Book Projects Grow in Popularity



By JOHN Y. COLE

"One Book" community reading promotion projects, which connect people to literature through reading and discussion, have exploded in popularity in recent years. Usually organized by libraries, they bring members of a community together to read and discuss the same literary work. Discussions usually take place in small groups and sometimes authors participate.

The "One Book" movement began in 1998 when Nancy Pearl, executive director of the Washington Center for the Book in the Seattle Public Library, initiated "If All Seattle Read the Same Book." With funding from the Lila Wallace Reader's Digest Fund and several local sponsors, she invited members of the public to read the novel "The Sweet Hereafter" by Russell Banks, and brought the author to Seattle for three days in December to discuss his book in a series of free public programs.

"One Book" projects are listed on the Center for the Book's Web site (**www.loc.gov/cfbook**/) both by state/city and author/booktitle. The number of projects has grown rapidly, from 63 in 30 states in June 2002 to more than 350 in all 50 states in December 2005. The online listing is probably the most comprehensive of its kind. New or updated information about community "One Book" initiatives is submitted to the Center for the Book at cfbook@loc.gov and is posted on the Web site bimonthly.

In recent years, the "One Book" concept has been supported by a number of organizations. In 2003 the American Library Association (ALA), through its Public Programs Office, began providing librarians, library administrators and library partner organizations with guidance and information for the successful planning and execution of "One Book" initiatives. At the January 2004 ALA Midwinter meeting in San Diego, ALA hosted a "One Book, One Community" workshop, the first-ever national training opportunity for "One Book" programmers. The workshop was attended by librarians representing 54 communities in 23 states.

For communities unable to attend the workshop, ALA produced a "One Book, One Community Resource Disc," a nuts-and-bolts how-to digital resource for planning and marketing "One Book" initiatives. A "Planning Your Community-Wide Read" guide is also online. Librarians across the country use ALA's electronic discussion list to brainstorm ideas and to gather information and advice on other community-wide reading programs. For further

Examples of "One Book" Projects Across the Country

"Montgomery Reads," Montgomery (Ala.) City-County Public Library, "Out of the Night That Covers Me," by Pat Cunningham Devoto.

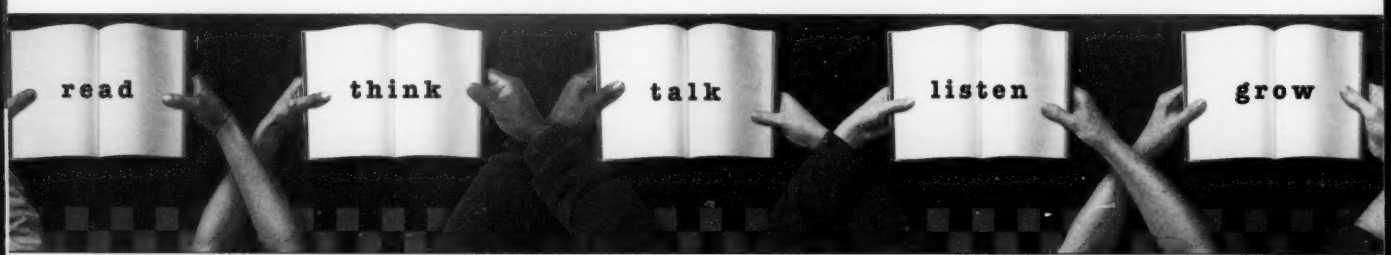
"One Book, One Bakersfield," Kern County Library System, Bakersfield, Calif., "Fahrenheit 451," by Ray Bradbury.

"Sycamore: One Community Reading Together," Sycamore (Ill.) Public Library, "The Solitaire Mystery" by Jostein Gaarder

"All Iowa Reads," Iowa Center for the Book, State Library of Iowa, "Gilead," by Marilynne Robinson

"One Book, One County, Read Along the River," Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, "Plainsong," by Kent Haruf.

"One Book, One Community," Park City (Utah) Library, "The Namesake," by Jhumpa Lahiri



information on how to order the "One Book" CD or to access the planning guide online, consult **www.ala.org/publicprograms/** and scroll down to the Resources section.

In 2005 the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) undertook "The Big Read," an initiative designed to revitalize the role of literature in American popular culture. Aimed at addressing critical issues identified in "Reading at Risk," the NEA's 2004 report documenting the decline of literary reading in America, "The Big Read" encourages literary reading by asking communities to come together to read and discuss one of four classic novels: "Fahrenheit 451" by Ray Bradbury; "The Great Gatsby," by F. Scott Fitzgerald; "Their Eyes Were Watching God," by Zora Neale Hurston; or "To Kill a Mockingbird," by Harper Lee.

In December 2005 the NEA, in partnership with Arts Midwest, a regional arts organization based in Minneapolis, announced 10 pilot "Big Read" projects.

The participants are: the Arkansas Center for the Book, Little Rock, Ark., "The Great Gatsby"; Fishtrap Inc., Enterprise, Ore., "Fahrenheit 451"; Florida Center for the Literacy Arts/Florida Center for the Book, Miami, Fla., "Fahrenheit 451"; Fresno County Library, Fresno, Calif., "To Kill a Mockingbird"; Huntsville-Madison County Public Library, Huntsville, Ala., "The Great Gatsby"; Just Buffalo Literary Center, Buffalo, N.Y., "Fahrenheit 451"; The Loft Literary Center, Minneapolis, Minn., "Their Eyes Were Watching God"; Log Cabin Literary Center, Inc., Boise, Idaho, "Fahrenheit 451"; South Dakota Center for the Book, Brookings/Sioux Falls, S.D., "To Kill a Mockingbird"; and Topeka/Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kan., "Their Eyes Were Watching God."

In addition to grants ranging from $15,000 to $40,000 to promote and carry out community-based programs in the spring of 2006, the NEA, in cooperation with Arts Midwest, is providing participating communities with free program materials including an organizer's guide, reader's guides for each of the four novels, a CD-ROM featuring distinguished actors and writers and a program Web site.

At the end of the pilot phase, the NEA will evaluable each program with a goal of inviting 100 U.S. cities to participate in 2007. Contact: Paulette Beete, 202-682-5601, beetep@arts.gov. ◆

John Y. Cole is director of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

The Most Popular "One Book" Selections Listed on the Center for the Book's Web Site

"Tuesdays with Morrie," by Mitch Albom

"The Curious Incident of the Dog in Night-Time," by Mark Haddon

"Fahrenheit 451," by Ray Bradbury

"Peace Like a River," by Leif Enger

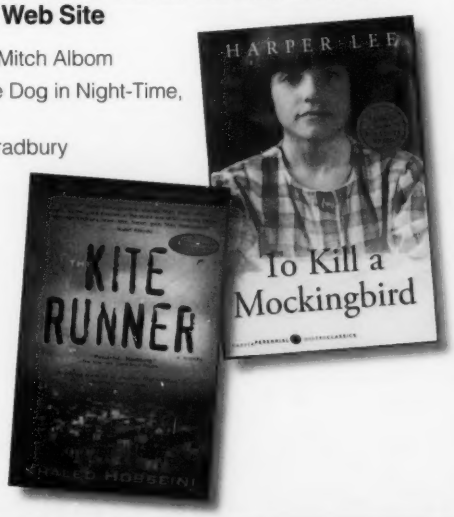
"A Lesson Before Dying," by Ernest J. Gaines

"Rocket Boys," by Homer Hickam

"The Kite Runner," by Khaled Hosseini

"To Kill a Mockingbird," by Harper Lee

"The Color of Water," by James McBride



Nancy Pearl

Nancy Pearl, executive director of the Washington Center for the Book in the Seattle Public Library from 1993 to 2004, initiated the "One Book" movement in 1998. In 2004 she retired and became a full-time reading adviser and promoter. In a ceremony at the Library of Congress on Jan. 28, 2005, she received the 2004 Women's Book Association for her extraordinary contribution to the world of books.

Since the publication of her best-selling "Book Lust: Recommended Reading for Every Mood, Moment and Reason" (2003), and "More Book Lust" (2005) and the successful marketing of a librarian action figure based on her likeness, she has become a recognized personality among readers and a critic people turn to when deciding what to read next.

She is a regular commentator on National Public Radio's "Morning Edition" and NPR affiliate stations KUOW in Seattle and KWGS in Tulsa.

For more information, consult **www.nancypearl.com.**

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